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Israeli heavy artillery in the eastern suburb of Baabda fired at Palestinian guerrilla positions in the western section of Beirut. The Israelis claimed that the Palestinians had broken a cease-fire.

# Brezhnev Warns U.S. Over Troops

## Soviet Response on Plan for Lebanon Peace Force Is Unspecified

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service MOSCOW — President Leonid L. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union has sent a message to President Reagan warning of an unspecified Soviet response if the United States sends troops to Lebanon.

A paraphrase of the warning was published Thursday by Tass. The report did not say when the message was sent, but U.S. diplomats said the warning was in the latest of a series of exchanges that have passed between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev.

[In Santa Barbara, Calif., a presidential spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Reagan remained ready to send troops to Lebanon despite the Soviet warning. Renters report-

[Deputy Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes, who is with Mr. Reagan on a California holiday. said the president received a letter from Mr. Brezhnev Wednesday night. He would not comment on the warning reported by Tass.
[He refused to say how Mr.

was "no change in what I said on Tuesday." On Tuesday, Mr. Speakes disclosed Mr. Reagan's agreement in principle to send up to 1,000 U.S. troops as part of a peacekeeping force.]

The Tass statement said: "In connection with statements to the effect that the U.S.A. in principle is prepared to send a contingent of American troops to Lebanon, Leonid Brezhnev warned the United States president that if this really took place, the Soviet Union would build its policy with due consideration of this fact."

It continued: "The head of the Soviet state expressed the hope that at this critical moment of the events in Lebanon and around it, a sense of responsibility and common sense would prevail over opportunistic calculations and that the United States would do its utmost to end the Israeli aggression, and that the actions of the United States and its emissary in the Mid-dle East would not furnish a screen

Reagan would respond, but under intensive questioning he said there is on and the extermination of the ion. This is considered highly un-Arab people of Palestine."

Mr. Brezhnev's warning fol-owed several weeks in which the Soviet Union has pursued a restrained policy toward events in Lebanon. Syrian and Palestinian forces that are the principal bas-tions of Soviet influence in the Middle East have been routed by the invading Israelis.

Diplomats in Moscow pointed out that Mr. Brezhnev, if accurately paraphrased by Tass, had cho-sen an oblique formulation sug-gesting that the Kremlin was relucant to commit itself to concrete

By saying that the participation of U.S. troops would cause the Soviet Union "to build its policy with due consideration of this fact." a diplomat said, the Kremlin left open a wide range of possibilities.

As outlined by the diplomat, these could include:

An airlift of Soviet troops to Syria, which has a treaty of peace

• Lesser military measures. Although a resupply effort to Syria has been going on for nearly a month, it apparently has been modest. In the 1973 Middle East war, the Soviet Union sent scores of planes with military supplies to Egypt and Syria. • Diplomatic measures, includ-

ing renewed initiatives at the United Nations. Diplomats in Moscow, recalling the Kremlin's abortive bid to get Soviet troops involved in policing the cease-fire in the 1973 war, think there might be an at-tempt to have the UN take over the task of escorting the Palestinians from Beirut and it might be suggested that if U.S. Marines are to take part they should be bal-anced by an equal number of Sovi-

Symbolic diplomatic sanctions against the United States, such as a temporary suspension of the negotiations on arms in Gene-

the opening of the Geneva negotia-

• A continuation of the restrained approach that the Kremlin has adopted since the Israeli invasion began more than a month ago. Apart from the airlift to Damascus, the Kremlin's response has been limited mainly to diplomatic measures and propaganda

### Low-Risk Approach

Western diplomats generally expect the Kremlin to continue with a low-risk approach. They pointed out that Mr. Brezhnev's message came three weeks after a more plainly worded warning issued to **Israel** 

This time, diplomats said, the Kremlin's options appear to be limited by the apparent involve-ment of the Palestine Liberation Organization in discussions about the formation of a peacekeeping force for Beirut and the possible inclusion of U.S. troops.

## Offer of Evacuation May Break Silence Between U.S., PLO vide security for American personnel. Just as the PLO

New York Three Service

WASHINGTON -- President Reagan's offer of U.S. troops to help guarantee the safe evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Beivut conditions publicly and unambiguously. In one such seems to mark a new turn in what has amounted to an awkward diplomatic minuet between Washington and the PLO for the past seven years.

During this period the United States followed an agreement with Israel made by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger of refusal to deal with the PLO until certain Israeli conditions are met. There still is no sign that the policy is about to be changed, but some officials acknowledge that once the Leba-non crisis is over, and if the PLO leadership emerges intact, possibilities for a more fruitful dialogue may

Administration officials said Wednesday that the latest move to extricate the PLO from possible annihilation came after PLO leaders before and during the Lebanon crisis sent repeated messages arging Washington to engage in direct diplomatic contacts. Some officials said the PLO leaders seemed to be relying on the United States to save them from the Is-

in the weeks before the invasion to recognize privately Israel's right to exist and to meet the other conditions.

U.S. officials said the Reagan administration reconditions publicly and unambiguously. In one such message, sent through the Tunisian government in late April, Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoes-

### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

sel Jr. reportedly assured the PLO that if it recognized Israel publicly, the United States would move quickly to open talks.

One Palestinian official in Western Europe has said that the PLO was moving toward an open acceptance of Israel when the invasion ended such activity. Indirect dialogue between Washington and the

PLO has clearly intensified since the invasion. Several Americans have described it as the most interesting Washington-PLO exchanges since 1977 when the PLO leadership informed the Carter administration through the Saudi Arabian government that it would accept a modified set of American conditions, but The purpose of the discussion has been to find a formula to allow the trapped PLO forces to leave Beirut and avoid an all-out Israeli military thrust into

During this period of crisis diplomacy, officials said some thought was given in Washington to allow special U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib to discuss withdrawal terms directly with the PLO. The ban was first put in writing by Mr. Kissinger in 1975 as part of a secret arrangement with Israeli agreement for a second disengagement accord with Egypt. Details of the Kissinger agreement were eventually made public.

In that agreement, Mr. Kissinger said "the United States will continue to adhere to its present policy with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization. whereby it will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization so long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

The American side in 1975 carefully limited itself only to not "recognize" or "negotiate." Thus, in 1976, after the assassination in Beirut of U.S. Ambassador Francis E. Meloy Jr., Mr. Kissinger authorized the embassy security officer to contact the PLO to proin 1976 helped in the safe departure of more than 200 Americans and other foreigners, the United States is now offering to help provide security for the evacu-ation of the 5,000 to 6,000 PLO forces in West Beriut. The administration of President Jimmy Carter took the view that the 1975 pledge to Israel barred any

substantive discussion between American officials and PLO representatives. However, in an effort to promote a solution to the problem of finding a home-land for the Palestinians, the Carter administration actively sought to find a formula that would win PLO acceptance of the conditions.

One of the obstacles was that Resolution 242 of 1967, drafted in the aftermath of the six-day war of that year when the Palestinian issue was not so acute, only referred to Palestinians indirectly as refugees. Mr. Carter's secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, in 1977 informed the PLO through the Saudi Arabians,

Egyptians and Syrians that the United States would deal with the PLO if it would accept the American conditions and state that Resolution 242 was inadequate as written because it did not deal with the polital problems of Palestinians.

The Reagan administration's relations with the (Continued on Page 2, Col.6)

## Eased; Negotiations, **Skirmishing Continue** Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher BEIRUT — Artillery duels flared in Beirut on Thursday as nement. Mr. Wazzan said the force

**Beirut Food Blockade** 

gotiations went on to secure a bloodless end to the Israeli siege of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon's

The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, met Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, for the second time in three days, and Israeli officials were described as more hopeful that the talks would succeed. But Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon said the discussions were bogged down over the question of when a peacekeeping force would be deployed in Beirut.

rillas are trapped.

Beirut radio said Israeli guns

bombarded Palestine Liberation Organization strongholds near the orge Barajni refugee camp and the nearby Beirut International Airport. The Palestinians replied

with rocket fire. The exchanges were not as intense as those of the last few days, and an Israeli military spokesman described the situation as being

one of "intermittent cease-fire." Amid the Israeli-Palestinian artillery duel, rival leftist Moslem factions fought a pitched battle with machineguns and grenades near West Beirut's Commodore Hotel, from which about 200 journalists are covering the war. It was not immediately clear what

sparked the dispute. Three crossing points between East and West Beirut were opened by the Israelis and their Christian allies to allow food, diplomats, Lebanese government officials and some civilians to enter the western sector. The Israelis were also al-

lowing water and electricity into the Moslem half of the capital. Negotiations continued Thursday in an attempt to find a formuacceptable to all sides for the guerrilla withdrawal from Lebanon on which Israel insists.

The Lebanese premier, Mr. Wazzan, accused Mr. Habib of backtracking on the question of when to deploy peacekeeping troops in West Beirut, and said this threatened "every other as-

pect" of the talks.

In a widely publicized state-

of U.S. Marines and French paratroops should deploy "before or simultaneously with the start" of the Palestinian evacuation. But, he said, "I have been surprised by a non-Lebanese insistence that the deployment of these international forces should take place after the

Israel orders the West Bank's largest university closed because of student disorder. Page 2.

departure of the Palestinians, which negates much of the need for and the usefulness of these

Mr. Wazzan, according to a source close to him who requested anonymity, believes that the U.S. French force is needed to shield the estimated 6,000 withdrawing guerrillas and their 12,000 leftist Moslem Lebanese compatri ots in West Beirut from reprisals by rightist Lebanese Christian militiamen allied with Israel in mostly

Christian East Beirut.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Habib, who has been trying for three weeks to put together an agreement that would stave off a ground assault on West Beirut by Israeli forces.

Government sources said Mr. Habib met again Thursday with President Elias Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros of Lebanon.

but gave no details of the outcome. In Jerusalem on Thursday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel told two U.S. senators that he was "very optimistic" a

peaceful settlement can be reached on the PLO withdrawal and denied reports in the U.S. that Israel's Cabinet had set a Sunday deadline for a settlement.

"There is no deadline, no ul-timatum," Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut said Mr. Begin told him and Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, in an nourlong meeting. Sen. Dodd said Mr. Begin want-

ed to give Mr. Habib "every opportunity possible to secure a peaceful resolution." But Sen. Levin said the prime minister "did not say that this means that it's end-

"He made it very clear he would not settle for anything else than a complete withdrawal." Sen. Levin said. A spokesman for the prime minister confirmed the senators'

# U.S. Expected to Refuse To Sign Sea Law Pact

By Don Oberdorfer ningon Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan the Sea, rejecting pleas that the treaty proponents, offers another in hopes of making changes

in hopes of making changes. the United Stat
The decision, made by President the bargaining.
Reagan after a National Security By announce OR NO Council meeting on the subject June 29, risks eventual U.S. isola-Lassie tion from a new global system ac-cepted by the rest of the world.

PAGE T

Four key allies, which had been pressing for word of Washington's new international concession intentions, were informed Friday aimed at winning U.S. support by the State Department that consultations scheduled with them lieve that [further negotiations] of the content of the c Tuesday and Wednesday had been postponed in light of a forthcoming amouncement. The allies were told, without specific details, that the announcement would be nega-

### Policies Reversed

An administration source said the postponement was made be-cause of concern that the consultations, coming at the same time or little or no prospect that the just before the administration's announcement, could have embar-rassed Britain, France, West Ger-many and Japan by seeming to as-sociate them with the U.S. deci-

One of this administration's first acts was to reverse the sea law policies of the Ford and Carter administrations, which had participated in bringing the talks to the edge of completion in difficult ne-gotiations with Third World and industrial nations.

The Reagan administration

blocked final action on the document early last year and, after nearly a year of study, decided in January to return to the bargaining table to pursue broad changes, especially in the economically important sections about mining the riches of the seabeds.

After a policy battle within the government, Mr. Reagan decided in April that the changes did not go far enough. Thus, on April 30, the United States was one of four nations to vote against the treaty, which was adopted by 130 comtries, including France, Japan, most Western nations and nearly all of the developing world. Seven-teen nations, including most of the Sovici bloc and a few industrialmod Western countries, abstained. in the latest round of controversy several key allies and U.S. supporters of the treaty inside and

### Reagan Blocks Rail Strike

United Press International SANTA BARBARA, Calif.
President Reagan signed an order
Thursday blocking for 60 days a nationwide U.S. railroad strike that had been called by locomotive engineers for Sunday.

outside government urged the administration to continue efforts for changes, in hopes that the document could be accepted by the ad-

By announcing now that the United States will not sign the treaty when the signing period begins late this year, the administration is averting a possibly more difficult decision later in case of new international concessions

"We think it is unrealistic to behieve that [further negotiations] can make enough changes" to make it acceptable, an administration source said. "We see no possibility that the change would come close to meeting our overall objectives."
Mr. Reagan's decision, the source said bluntly, was to halt U.S. efforts and "get out now" rather than go deeper into the bargaining.

A senior administration official

dealing with the issue said there is seabed mining provisions will be-come effective with the United States out. He said there is a substantial prospect of working out an alternate seabed mining system in cooperation with U.S. allies.



ITALY AND WEST GERMANY IN FINAL - Paolo Rossi scored twice Thursday to give Italy a 2-0 victory over Poland in the World Cup soccer tournament. West Germany later overcame France, 5-4, on penalty kicks. Page 23.

### INSIDE

■ In what was described as a major compromise proposal, Western nations offered a new formula for substantial cuts in military manpower in Central Europe, but Communist negotiators said it was marred by shortcomings.

■ Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has told Argentine leaders that Britain will return about 600 war prisoners if Argentina will confirm that it will not resume fighting.

■ Japan joined in condemning U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, including the ban on American technology to help build a gas pipeline to Western Europe. Page 2. help build a gas pipeline to Western Europe.

The second section of a two-part supplement on Saudi Arabia appears today. Pages 7S-16S.

# The exchanges of shellfire began again after 12 hours of relative calm during which the Israeli blockade was relaxed to let food enter West Beirut, where the gner-Nuclear Research Laser

By Milton Benjamin Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has secretly approved the export of advanced asers to West Germany and France for nuclear research that could make it simpler and cheaper to produce highly enriched uranium and supergrade phytonium suitable for nuclear bombs.

The tunable diode lasers, produced by Laser Analytics Inc., are for research in laser isotope separation, a sophisticated process that is also the target of an intensive development program at the U.S. Energy Department's Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos labora-

The decision to permit export of the lasers, approved by Energy Secretary James B. Edwards under the Atomic Energy Act, was classified by the Energy Department on the ground that to disclose it might compromise the competitive position of the U.S. manufacturer.

Energy Department officials confirmed Thursday that the exports had been authorized, but they said they did not feel it would nificantly speed the French or west German nuclear programs to develop laser isotope separation.

But the approval of the export of technology specifically ear-marked for this kind of research

would, at a minimum, appear to be a further retreat by the Reagan administration from the longtime U.S. policy of not aiding any foreign countries' programs aimed at developing sensitive nuclear technologies.

The encouragement of foreign research into laser isotope separation is certain to cause concern in Congress, which has strenuously objected to the potential use of this technology to upgrade plutonium from civilian reprocessing plants to make it more suitable for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. While the administration spent

\$47 million in the past year on laser research aimed at upgrading plutonium in military reactors, Congress is on the verge of enacting legislation that would bar the use of commercial nuclear materials for nuclear weapons. Another concern expressed by

ome congressional sources was that exports of this kind might undercut the apparent U.S. lead in developing a new technology that could significantly reduce the cost of enriching uranium to fuel nuclear power plants. The United States, once the sole

supplier of low-enrichment uranium for use as fuel in nuclear power plants around the world, has seen its share of the \$8-billion annual (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Smoke rises from a forest fire in the south of France.

## Planes, 600 Men **Battle Forest Fire** In South of France

AVIGNON, France - About 600 firemen backed up by watercarrying airplanes battled a huge forest fire Thursday in the south of

Officials near Avignon said the fire, which started Wednesday. had consumed a pine forest over an area of 18 square kilometers (7 square miles).

Hundreds of people had been evacuated. There was no immediate indication of how the fire began but high temperatures and strong sunshine in the area have made trees and undergrowth dry.

In Spain, meanwhile, army reinforcements joined 3,000 firemen battling big forest fires near Bar-celona. The fires, which began Tuesday during a heat wave, have destroyed about 4,000 hectares (10,000 acres) of woodland and 30 houses in Castelldefels, 10 miles (16 kilometers) outside Barcelona. The worst was at Begues, about 10 kilometer from the seaside resort of Sitges.

In southern and central Italy, hundreds of hedgerows and hayfields caught fire during a dry

## In Managua, Problems Engulf the Revolution Popular Disillusionment and Economic Ills Pose a Challenge to Sandinistas

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service MANAGUA — Three years af-ter toppling the regime of President Anastasio Somoza, Nicaragua's Sandinista rulers are enguifed by problems: a stagnant economy, armed threats from abroad and a population openly disillusioned with the revolution.

Gone is the aura of romance that surrounded the young rebels when they seized power, and in its place have come tension and frus-"They've lost their touch," a for-

mer supporter said. "They improvised imaginatively before the revolution, but now they seem locked into slogans." Complaints abound, not only from conservatives but also from liberals, that the Sandinistas have abandoned their prerevolutionary promise to bring democracy to Ni-

ingly Socialist economy and a pro-Soviet foreign policy. Most Nicaraguans, however, appear less worned by the ideological bent of the regime than by the

caragua and have instead sought to

impose one-party rule, an increas-

growing inflation and unemployment, especially in urban areas.

The consensus is that the revolution has failed to live up to the high expectations that it awakened in diverse sectors of the population. Many Nicaraguans say they believe that, miless the regime dramatically moderates its policies and finds ways of reviving the economy, a new violent struggle for power will sooner or later arupt

### In Control

For the moment, though, the Sandinistas remain firmly in control of the country, thanks not only to a strong Cuban-trained army and an efficient security apparatus, but also to an enthusiastic clite of the politically faithful who dominate the government, the labor and peasants' movements and the grass-roots network of Sandinista Defense Committees. Yet as they prepare to celebrate the revolution's third anniversary

July 19, even top officials seem anything but optimistic about the

future, although they blame the Reagan administration's hard-line

the country's troubles and their own radicalism. The mood of dissatisfaction is

understandable." said Sergio Ramírez Mercado, a member of the three-man junta. "The internal situation depends on an understanding with the United States and this understanding has not been achieved." Washington suspended econom-

ic aid in reprisal for what it charged were Nicaraguan arms shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador and is now accused of encouraging the growing activities of armed "counterrevolutionary" bands that operate with apparent impunity from neighboring Hon-After the bombing of two bridg-in northern Nicaragua in

March, the fear of a U.S.-backed rebel invasion prompted the regime to declare a state of emergency under which opposition political activities were banned, most constitutional guarantees were suspended and all news organizations were placed under censorship. While the Sandinistas maintain

they must defend themselves against U.S. efforts to disrupt the

revolution, their critics argue that, long before the emergency, the original blueprint of a major social revolution that preserved political phuralism and a mixed economy looked badly tattered. The non-Marxist groups that

joined the fight against the Somoza family dynasty complain that, from the moment the Sandinistas marched triumphantly into Managua, they moved to consolidate their political domination. And while the first five-member junta included two non-Sandinistas, both resigned within nine months, asserting that real power was being exercised by the nine-member Sandinista National Directorate.

Under pressure from abroad, the Sandinistas eventually agreed to hold elections in 1985 and renewed their pledge to maintain po-litical pluralism. But top commanders nevertheless warned that the elections would not be of a "bourgeois" kind and, in practice, opposition parties found their access to the press and their freedom to organize increasingly restricted. The regime's relationship with

the private sector, which had (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

# Beirut Images: A Bewildering Tissue of Contrasts

By William E. Farrell New York Times Service

BEIRUT — After a month of watching the violence and experiencing the danger and the fear, there may be no concrent way to describe this city, but certain images re-

main.
It is as if a dozen people had sat down together to weave a carpet, but each had a different design in mind. The result is a bewildering maze of negotiations, plans, proposals, ideas, acceptances and rejections in an effort to avert an Israeli assault on besieged West Beirut.

After a month of naval bombardments, aerial attacks, artillery shellings and ground fire, the plight of Lebanon still seems far from a solution. insufferable restraint."

Weary people in Beirut hope the country can be extricated from its crisis by diplomatic means. But there are already signs of renewed fratricidal struggles — reported clashes between Christian militiamen and Druze fighters in the Israeli-occupied Shuf mountain area.

Most mornings, the Israeli military briefs the press in a school building in the town of Baabda. The briefings are attended by reporters based in East Beirut, which is cut off from the western part of the city by the Israelis. Reporters from Israel also attend.

An elderly priest, wearing a brown cassock, sandals and an incongruous tan pith helmet, frequently wanders by the school's back yard, which affords a commanding view of the

city.

Wednesday's briefing was run by Col. Paul Kadar, a scholarly looking man of about 50. He discussed Tuesday's fierce shelling of Beirut's southern outskirts. He said Pales-

tinian guerrillas had violated the latest cease-fire — a term that evokes smiles because there have been so many of

"We responded very hard," he said. "The response was powerful but measured.

"Justification," he added. "I want you to hang onto this particular word. Lebanon feels it is being released from an

Wednesday night, there were renewed exchanges of fire as another cease-fire ceased. At sunset in East Beirut, people went to the rooftop of the Alexandre Hotel to watch the

### REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

shells, once described as "neon geese," are through the sky. The Alexandre's clientele is a strange mixture of diplomats, Israeli soldiers, journalists and elderly residents who keep to themselves. Wednesday afternoon, a young Lebanese waiter held an Israeli's rifle while the soldier seated himself for lunch. The waiter handed it back along with a

While West Beirut lies under Israeli guns, East Beirut goes about its business Shops like Crazy Baby, Twiggy and Bugs Bunny were open and thriving. On the beaches, there were some sun-

bathers, a few parasols and children splashing.

In West Bearut, a vivid image remains of a young boy dancing about in the smoldering debris of a rubbish fire set

on a side street. He was trying to kill the awful stink made

by the fire. He was wearing thin-soled rubber sneakers, and when someone told him to get off the debris he smalled broadly and refused.

Don Allan is a ubiquitous public relations man for Uni-cef. He buttonholes reporters and rattles off figures on the relief provided so far — 133,000 salt packets, 247,600 bars of soap, 43,000 blankets, 40,000 towels, 1.5 million water purification tablets, 5,000 cooking stoves, 12,000 tins of baby food, 110,000 syringes and needles. Much more is

At the Commodore Hotel in West Beirut, a patron was awakened recently at 3:30 a.m. by fire and flares. He ran down to the lobby, thinking an attack on the western quarter had begun. The night clerk, toting up bills on an adding machine, said without interrupting his talky: "It is only the flares and the overflights. Also some return fire. Not to

In a small case, a remark was made about how lovely the proprietor's rose garden was. A minute later, a huge pink rose was placed next to the patron's cosse. The kindness of the gesture lasted.

Standing on a hilltop in the east, someone who had spent several weeks in West Beirut looked at the panorama of the embattled city far below and said: "On that side, you feel it but you can't see it all. On this side, you see it all but can't feel it."

day evening to discuss with Mr. van Agt the NATO plan for deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, a spokesman said.

The 1979 NATO missile modernization decision, backed by West Germany, has not been accepted by Dutch governments. No information was released on the discussion. A government

spokesman said the talks were not negotiations but an "exchange of views."

## Israel Closes University on West Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TEL AVIV — The Israeli Army ordered Bir Zeit, the largest uni versity on the West Bank, closed Thursday until Oct. 8, accusing its students of disruptive anti-Israeli demonstrations.

Israeli radio said that students protested the closing of the university by throwing stones at cars in the nearby town of Ramallah and urging shopkeepers to strike. Israe-li troops dispersed the demonstra-tions of the strike in the radio tors with firing in the air, the radio

Claire Brandabur, an American professor teaching at Bir Zeit University, said that Israeli helicopters at Ramallah fired at students who fled to nearby hills. She also said that students were hosed down with colored dye to identify them. Israeli military authorities said that no one was hurt.

The closure of the university was ordered by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, the military command said. It followed student unrest

over Israel's invasion of Lebanon.
The university, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Jerusalem is regarded by the Israelis as a breeding ground of Palestinian national-ism. The shutdown was the third since November, and the longest.

A university official said by tele-phone that the 2,000 students were only now completing first-semester requirements, delayed by the two previous closures. The military command charged that the students had been disrupting daily life for villagers living around the campus. The university official said students had demonstrated Tuesday in Bir Zeit against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

## **Evacuation** May Ease Ban

(Continued from Page 1) PLO stem from pragmatic considerations. In trying to avoid an Israeli invasion of Lebanon a year ago, Mr. Habib worked out an Israeli-PLO cease-fire, although the Israelis have never acknowledged they agreed to anything except a unilateral cease-fire at Mr. Habib's

That cease-fire spurred new calls from the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt for the United States to use its influence to bring about mutual recognition of each other by the PLO and Israel. The Egyp-tians, the Saudis and Jordanians contended that unless the PLO was somehow drawn into the negotiations, there was no hope of a successful search for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank of the

Jordan and the Gaza Strip. In the view of some State De-partment and National Security Council planners, with the PLO seemingly destroyed as a military force, there undoubtedly will be a struggle within the organization on how much emphasis to put on terrorism and how much to put on diplomatic efforts to become in-

That may be one reason the Egyptians in particular have been urging the United States to use its influence on Israel to allow the Palestinian group to retain some face if it evacuates Beirut.

### A Jewish Leader **Urges Peace Talks**

seek peace with the Arabs. The official, Edgar Bronfman, said at a meeting of the group's ex-

But Mr. Bronfman rejected a recent call by Jewish leaders for mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO by one another, saying the proposal was poorly timed.

## WORLD BRIEFS

## British Rail Says It Faces Bankruptcy

LONDON — Britain's beleaguered rail network will continue to run-skeleton services next week, but unless more men defy their union and show up for work, the system will be bankrupt within three weeks, British Rail said Thursday

The decision to run one more week, made at an emergency board meeting, was a gamble that the extra week would see so many drivers returning to work that the five-day-old strike would collapse.

Traffic congestion eased as Britain's 1.4 million daily commuters became more adept at catching unscheduled trains and travelers found other means of transport, including buses, subways, bicycles, jogging roller skating and sailing.

### China Criticizes Military Space Race

PEKING - China accused the United States and the Soviet Union on Thursday of trying to turn outer space into a battlefield for global domi-

The official Chinese news agency made the accusation at the end of a news survey summing up the military aims of the Soviet and U.S. space

programs.

China has launched 11 space satellites, but is believed to be many years away from its own manned space program.

## **Probe Promised in Europarliament**

STRASBOURG, France — The president of the European Parliament pledged Thursday to overhauf the assembly's finances to prevent a repetition of a cash scandal that has damaged its reputation. Piet Dankert said at a news conference that auditors had found several

infringements of rules in the operation of parliament accounts for expense. There was no suggestion that members had been involved in fraudor misuse of funds, but officials had ignored the rules, he said.

Investigations had failed to account for £52,000 (about \$88,000) missing from the said. ing from parliament funds for travel and other expenses. Mr. Danker, said he could not rule out a police investigation, but he stressed that members of the parliament had never had access to the money.

### Polish Union Activists Sentenced

WARSAW - Poland's military courts have sentenced nine Solidarity activists to prison terms ranging from three to six years for printing leaflets urging Poles to resist martial law, the PAP news agency said

The agency said the stiff sentences were handed down by military courts trying about 200 people indicted last month for resisting martial law, which was imposed Dec. 13.

Among the defendents, Stanislaw Kolacz, the editor of a banned in-

ion newspaper, Solidarnosc-Ziemia Sandomierska, in the southern city of Gorzyce, was given a five-year term. Two of his colleagues, Jerry Szyjnski and Marek Chrusciel, received terms of five years and three to six years respectively, PAP said.

## U.S. Accuses Soviet Union of Forgery

WASHINGTON — The State Department accused the Soviet Union on Thursday of trying to create trouble for the United States around the world by forging letters and documents, including one supposedly written by President Reagan. While a State Department official, who declined to be identified, said

While a State Department official, who declined to be identified, said U.S. experts could not be absolutely certain that the forgeries were done by the Soviet Union, he said they fit a pattern of known Soviet behavior. "It is highly probable that they have done this," he said.

Among the documents given to reporters was a letter supposedly seat by Mr. Reagan to King Juan Carlos of Spain last Oct. 23 saying that there was an urgent need for Spain to join NATO and proposing ways for the king to counter domestic Spanish opposition.

### India Orders Israeli Consul to Leave

NEW DELHI -- India declared the Israeli consul in Bombay persons non grata Thursday and demanded that he leave the country within 48 hours because of an interview in which he was qutoed as saying that Indian politicians were "afraid of the Arabs," the Foreign Ministry said.

The interview was published in the Sunday Observer, an English-lan-guage newspaper in Bombay. The Israeli Consul, Yosef Hasseen, was quoted as saying: "Your politicians are afraid of the Arabs, they are afraid that Iraq will cancel their contracts, Saudi Arabia will stop accepting laborers. I think it is wrong." The Foreign Ministry said the statements were "highly objectionable" and constituted an "unacceptable" interference in domestic affairs of India."

India and Israel do not have normal diplomatic relations and there is: no Israeli embassy in the country. The Foreign Ministry said it was not: closing the Israeli consulate.

### Hanoi May Let GIs' Children Leav

HO CHI MINH CITY — Foreign Minister Ngnyen Co Thach has said the estimated 8,000 children fathered by American soldiers in Vietnam would be allowed to leave for the United States if Congress passes the

"We will give permission for them to leave the country," Mr. Thach said Wednesday. "In my opinion, we will make no condition for their

But the foreign minister said his earlier offer to free the immates of Vietnamese "re-education camps" for resettlement in the United States was an all-or-nothing proposal. U.S. officials have estimated that such prisoners number in the hundreds of thousands.

"In the re-education camps are criminals and no country in the world frees its criminals," Mr. Thach said. "But if you like to free criminals you. can have all of them in the United States or eisewhere

### OECD Urges Greater Use of A-Power

PARIS — Western industrialized nations risk dispersing the nuclear power industry if they continue to shy away from nuclear energy, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thurs-

The OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency, an advocate of the expanded use of nuclear power, issued the warning to the 24 OECD nations in its annual activity report for 1981.

Th agency cautioned that unless governments make a firm commitment to develop nuclear power over the next decade, the resources of the nuclear construction and uranium mining industries will rapidly disperse, making it more difficult to meet energy targets.

## **NATO Proposes to Cut East and West Armies** To 700,000 for Each

By Bradley Graham

. Washingson Post Service VIENNA - The Atlantic Alliance on Thursday put forward a draft treaty calling for reductions in Eastern and Western ground forces in Central Europe to a maximum of 700,000 for each side. The cuts would be made in four stages over a seven-year period.

The proposal, initially outlined by President Reagan last month during his European visit, repre-sents an attempt to put some vigor into stalled talks on reducing Eastem and Western conventional forces in Central Europe. It is one of a series of arms control initiatives started by the administration in the face of strong American and European grass roots campaigns for disarmament. Valerian Mikhailov, the Soviet

ambassador to the talks, was quoted by a spokesman as saying the draft did not appear to represent "any movement forward" on a key obstacle: agreement on the actual size of Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe.

Western officials, explaining the plan after its formal presentation to Communist representatives to the Mutual Balanced Force Reduc-tion talks, said it builds on past al-liance proposals but includes a significant concession to the East.

Its most important feature is that it would spell out the reduc-tions that would be required of members of both blocs to reach a common collective ceiling on

### Suicide by Train in France United Press International

MELUN, France - A young financial problems, committed suicide with their two small children by walking in front of a high-speed express train near here, the police said Wednesday.

ground forces. A 1979 Western proposal that specified only U.S. and Soviet reductions as the first part of a two-part plan was reject-ed by the East as lacking guarantees for troop reductions by other

Western countries. Western officials said the fact that the plan was presented in draft treaty form should be taken as a sign of the seriousness of the proposal; it is the first time the West has offered such a formal draft in these negotiations.

Western military officials have said that there 962,000 troops in the pact's force, while the East asserts it has only 805,000. Without East-West consensus on such figures, an agreement is expected to remain elusive. There is little disagreement that Western ground forces number 790,000.

Mr. Mikhailov also said the Western draft treat takes the talks backward in some respects. Specifically, he said, it focuses only on troop cuts and leaves out any offer for reductions in conventional armaments in Central Europe.

The Soviet ambassador objected as well to Western unwillingness to consider reductions in air force personnel. The Western plan calls for a ceiling on Eastern and Western air forces at the existing Westem level of 200,000.

Alliance officials acknowledged Thursday that their draft plan was similar to a 1975 Western proposal. But the difference now, they said, is that the West is being much more concrete by offering to negotiate binding commitments

for each phase of reductions. r each phase of reductions.

The draft provides that in the first stage the United States would withdraw 13,000 ground forces and the Soviets 30,000. After that, reductions by other Eastern and Western nations would occur in three equal stages down to the 700,000 ceiling.

Premier Asserts That Belgrade Will Pay Debts

Yugoslavia will have to repay price of energy that in turn made \$4.2 billion in principal and interest on debts this year, according to banking sources in Belgrade. The Yugoslavia was compelled to re-

next repayments are due this sort to short-term credits, in addi-

month ago. In an interview, she discussions under way with a

The adverse economic situation Company, the Bankers Trust Com-was caused by the increase in the pany and Citibank. A decision is

Wednesday their dissatisfaction with U.S. policy and Italy said that existing contracts would be hon-

said Wednesday at a meeting of Japanese and U.S. businessmen that "Washington decided on recent sanctions suddenly and unilaterally without due consultations

last month that the ban on U.S. equipment for the pipeline would be extended to cover subsidiaries of U.S. companies and equipment made by companies under license.

The measure apparently also affects a Japanese-Soviet project to develop oil and natural gas off the far easiern Soviet island of Sakha-

tion to the long-term and medium-

She described as "favorable"

Manufacturers Hanover Trust

term loans taken earlier, she said.

Suzuki have asked Washington to exempt the project, under which the Soviet Union would provide Japan with 3 million metric tons of

Mr. Abe and Premier Zenko trying to include existing contracts uzuki have asked Washington to in its ban.

"When you have made a contract you have to keep it," Mrs. Thatcher said. "The contracts were made in good faith."

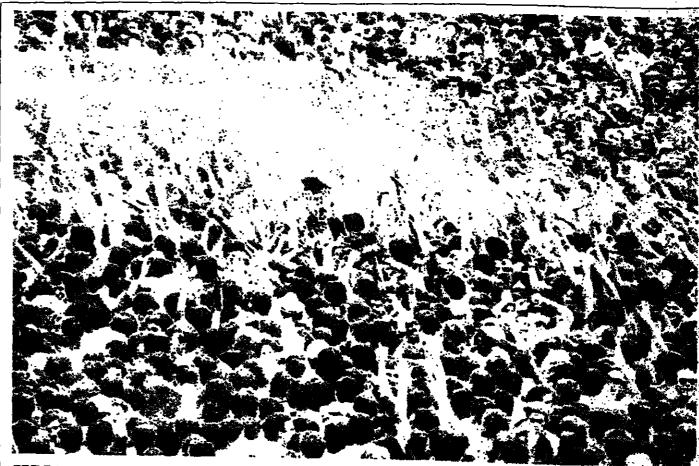
that they could be severed."

But he did not say whether work lion contract for 19 pumping sta-

The contract's execution has been blocked up to now by what the Spadolini government termed a pause for reflection after the declaration of martial law in Poland. Government officials said Wednesday that lines of credit to Nuovo Pignone at the 7.5-percent

PARIS — The president of the World Jewish Congress said Thursday that Israel, having bro-ken the back of the Palestine Liberation Organization, must face up to the Palestinian problem and

ecutive committee that Israel must change its policies in the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza.



PRE-RAIN SHOWER - After three hours of waiting for the Rolling Stones to play in Madrid during one of Spain's worst heat waves this century, some of the 60,000 fans were

hosed down by sympathetic stagehands — shortly before a rainstorm that began as the rock group was finally ready to start playing. Despite the downpour, the show went on.

nomic sanctions against the Soviet Union, including the ban on using U.S. technology to help build a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

France and Britain reaffurmed Western discontinuous disco

Shintaro Abe, Japan's interna-tional trade and industry minister,

gas over 20 years beginning in 1988. Japan needs electrical logg-ing equipment made by Schlumberger of the United States for the

Energy Minister Edmond Hervé of France, who is in Ottawa for talks with Energy Minister Marc LaLonde of Canada, said Wednesday that Washington's action against the Soviet pipeline was quite simply intolerable."

Wednesday at a news conference Rome by Mrs. Thatcher that the

She added: "It is bad for the United States. In the future, people who wish to obtain contracts from the United States will know

Although Mrs. Thatcher stopped short of saying Britain would override the U.S. decision. Mr. Spadolini said existing contracts would be honored.

could proceed on a key \$500-miltions. The contract was awarded to Nuovo Pignone of Italy in Novem-

interest rate requested by the Soviet Union had never been signed.

## U.S. to Sell Research Lasers market reduced to 35 percent in re-

The Energy Department signed an eight-year, \$300-million contract in April for "large-scale" engineering development and a dem-onstration of the laser isotope separation process for enriching uranium at Lawrence Livermore. But the concern of those advocating a stronger nonproliferation stance by the administration centers more

grade plutonium. This concern surfaced last fall when the Energy Department disclosed that it would have difficulty producing enough plutonium in military reactors to build the 14,000 new nuclear warheads that

By Marvine Howe New York Times Service BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's premier, Milka Planinc, has

said the country's economy is in

difficulty, but she says her govern-ment will fulfill its international fi-

nancial obligations.
We are making every effort to

honor all our commitments vis-avis our partners promptly, to re-

store the reputation of our econo-

my and to keep the good name of Yugoslavia the way it has always

medium- and short-term credit, Mrs. Planinc, 58, said there was

somewhat of an overdose of ner-

vousness," especially among European and U.S. banks, regarding Yugoslavia's financial obligations.

President Reagan has proposed adding to the U.S. stockpile. As a result, the administration

aid it was investigating the possibility of using laser enrichment to upgrade phytonium produced by the country's 75 operating civilian nuclear plants. This proposal ran into immediate opposition in Congress, where Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, introduced an amendment that would bar such use. The bill is in House-Senate

conference. on the use of the technology to up-What concerns Sen. Hart and others is that any move by the United States or other countries to use spent fuel from civilian plants as material for nuclear bombs breaks down the barrier between atoms for peace and atoms for

Mrs. Planinc, Yugoslavia's first

female premier, took office a

She responded without hesitation

speak of this openly to the world and to our own people," the pre-

mier said, referring to the heavy

"We are having a hard time; we

month

to all questions.

foreign debt

# Over U.S. Sanctions on Pipeline TOKYO - Japan has joined

Western industrial countries in criticizing President Reagan's eco-

ment spokesman said.

THE HAGUE — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany told Premier Andries van Agt of the Netherlands on Thursday that protection-

ism within the Western community threatened to

lead to a "Western trade war," a Dutch govern-

On the first official visit of a West German chancellor to the Netherlands in 18 years, Mr. Schmidt also went into "restricted session" Thurs-

The Reagan administration said

Japanese Join Western Protests

Chancellor Schmidt, right, was met at the airport by Premier van Agt.

Schmidt, Van Agt Discuss Trade Friction

He said the volume of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union had risen by 50 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1981 while trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union had

"at best stagnated, at worst dropped."
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Premier Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said at the end of a one-day visit to

# United States was mistaken in

expected in about a week, and if the U.S. banks agree it is believed that French, Italian and Japanese banks would probably come in. Taking up another major prob-lem, the nationalist unrest in the southernmost province of Kosovo,

Mrs. Planinc expressed some opti-mism, but she acknowledged that a olution would take time. Kosovo 'Calmer'

facing her government and made it clear that she was prepared to take decisive action to resolve them. She responded without heritaging and sales and states are under way with a group of U.S. banks.

"We think that the recently established contacts have served to remove a big question mark and the responded without heritaging." "The situation in Kosovo is, afremove a big question mark as to whether Yugoslavia will be able to honor its obligations," she said.

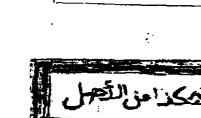
Banking sources disclosed that the talks initially involved a credit of about \$200 million for an 18-menth assist and included the ter all, calming down," she said.
"It is different from what it was a year ago when everything was in a state of turbulence and it seemed unclear what the majority would month period and included the ODL FOR."

Mrs. Planinc pointed out that local elections were held two months ago "and everything was normal." She cited this as evidence that the majority of Kosovo's 1.2 million ethnic Albanians considered themselves a part of Yugosla-Last year's rioting, which resulted in nine deaths, was an attempt to provoke a "counterrevolution,"

she said, describing the enemy as "nationalism and those who want the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia." There is some evidence of Al-banian interference but it is only "supplemental," she said. She accused the local leadership

of doing much to incite nationalism, albeit "unconsciously" through unrealistic economic and education policies.

# Mackinlay's ive generations of Mackinlays have out their name to it.



## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1982 U.S. Reportedly Lists Changes Needed to Defend Continued Aid in El Salvador

Weshington Post Service. the kind recommended.

SAN SALVADOR—The U.S. government. He rejected the idea of restructuring the has outlined an ambitious program of human rights improvements and other changes in Place a Salvador to assist in defending before Concept lary aid, according to a State Department and salvador to the U.S. Embassy.

The recommended actions include restructuring of the Salvadoran armed forces to retrice human neutral abuse, a new public posture.

luce human nguts abuse, a new public posture ace meeting agrarian reform goals for land thisti-bution and compensation.

the South Francisco lose Guerrero, a Salvadoran Cab-ield to kinet officer and chief of staff to the president, said his government agreed with the goals exsaid his government agreed where were no new

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programs or structural changes under way of the kind recommended.

armed forces as "very strange" in the middle

### Touches All Points

The program outlined in the cable touches on points about which President Reagan is required by Congress to certify Salvadoran government progress as a condition for continued economic and military aid. These are human rights, agrarian reform, control of the armed forces and efforts toward democracy and a political solution to end the fighting.

Embassy officials described the cable as best expressing U.S. policy in El Salvador. One of-ficial called it a wish list.

Signed by Alexander M. Haig Jr. when he

was secretary of state, the cable was obtained from the Boston-based Central American Information Office, a private group. Eric Shultz, a member of the group, said the organization had distributed the cable to a few reporters and newspapers in the United States and Mex-

The cable instructs U.S. Embassy officials to forge early acceptance of a human-rights program at least as ambitious as these steps to allow us to meet requirements of the July congressional certification." The cable also says that "careful monitoring" by the embassy "will ensure that impetus for improvements is main-

Potentially the most controversial recommendation in the cable is that calling for changes in El Salvador's security forces, which include the army, independent police, the National Guard and paramilitary units. The cable proposes the transfer of intelli-gence duties from the National Guard and Treasury Police to the army and the creation of a single intelligence service controlled by

the army. It also calls for eventual integration of all military functions into the army and the formation of a civilian police force. The National Guard, Treasury Police and paramilitary units working with them have a reputation for abuses against civilians worse than that of the

Speeches by President Restructuring of the armed forces to weaken the security forces would appear to meet a ma-

jor demand of the rebel coalition. A U.S. Embassy official said the Salvadoran government was looking seriously at their military structures, and some progress is expected on that point of the cable's recommendations after a surge in fighting has died down. Mr. Guerrero denied this.

the "high ground in contesting international opinion on the issue of dialogue with the left."

Mr. Guerrero said that the possibility of ne-

Mr. Guerrero and U.S. Embassy officials agreed that several of the recommendations coincided with measures mentioned in speeches by President Alvaro Alfredo Magana. Among these were proposals for setting up a commission to make recommendations to the government on a program of "pacification" as well as initiatives for improving the civilian judicial system, which is barely functioning.

In a section apparently aimed at congres sional concern for progress toward a political solution to the war, the cable urges the government to seize the initiative from the leftist coalition by offering opportunities for extreme leftist elements to return to the political mainstream. It says the government should occupy

Mr. Guerrero said that the possibility of negotiations with the leftists was closed by the elections of March 28 in which rightist parties won a majority in the new assembly

IA U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the United States did not plan any increase in military advisers in El Salvador. United Press International reported.)

### **U.S. Ousts Protesters**

Swiss Will Extend Use

SAN SALVADOR (LAT) - U.S. Embassy officials gently eased four Roman Catholic protesters back onto the streets of San Salvador on Wednesday when they attempted to stage a hunger strike inside the compound over U.S. involvement with the Salvadoran regime.

# Bringing Up Baby

### Cost of Raising an American Child Now Put at More Than \$200,000

WASHINGTON - It can cost more than \$200,000 in today's dollars to bring up a child, according to a coming book, "Costs of Children," by Lawrence Olson.

Mr. Olson based the book on his research at Data Resources Inc., which does economic analyses and projections. Using historic spending patterns for the average American family, he calculated the costs of bringing up a child through age 22, assuming the child goes to college. He concluded that for a male born in 1980 the cost would be \$226,000 in 1982 dollars, with a high proportion coming in the college years.

For a female, the figure was \$247,000. Mr. Olson, now a vice president of Sage Associates, an economic consulting firm, said costs for transportation, recreation and entertainment for a girl proved in spending analyses to be higher on the average than for a

The calculations assumed that the child will go to a private college and pay part of the costs by means of student loans or carnings. The \$226,000 and \$247,000 figures included only the portion of school costs that would be paid by the parents.

Mr. Olson said his studies showed that children are cheaper when there are more than one, partly because families share space and facilities and continues there are some and facilities and continues there are no each

and facilities and partly because they seem to spend less on each child to make the money stretch.

argued that such repeal could pro-duce "substantial savings" in law-

enforcement costs and could eliminate the "social costs" involved in

aristing 400,000 people a year for marijuana-related offenses, mostly possession of small amounts of the plant. Such arrests, the committee

said, breed disrespect for the law

among large numbers of people.

The committee suggested furiner that efforts to control the sup-

ply of marijuana "should be seri-

ously reconsidered" because such

efforts are unlikely to be effective.

abuse to President Richard M.

Nixon; John Kaplan, a professor

of law at Stanford University and

an expert on marijuana laws;

Gardner Lindzey, director of the Center for Advanced Study in the

Behavioral Sciences at Stanford;

and Frank Stanton, a former presi-dent of the Columbia Broadcasting

In a cover letter disputing the re-

port, Frank Press, president of the

value laden that it should have been left to the political process,"

Mr. Press wrote. He also expressed

scientific data are suddenly avail-

of For Report Urges Dropping

Of Marijuana Penalties

By Philip M. Boffey

experts appointed by the National

but its recommendations have

been disputed by the academy's

NEW YORK - A committee of

Academy of Sciences has recom-mended eliminating criminal penalties for the use of minjuria.

president and rejected by the fed-to le eral agency that paid for the study.

The committee made the recom-

= 5.1; mendation in an unpublicized re-

port submitted to the National In-

stitute on Drug Abuse late last

nor citations and small fines,

laws of most states, and the Reagan administration's emerging

National Institute on Drug Abuse, said it would be "a terrible mistake

marijuana, particularly by young

marijuana use was falling while student concern over health haz-

1.Pm policies now would indercut that

Academy reasoned that removing criminal penalties for the use of

achievement." he said.

Possession of marijuana is still

prohibited by U.S. law and by the

drug policy is expected to urge

and a public health tragedy" to do

"anything that suggests a greater societal acceptance of the use of

Mr. Pollin said recent surveys of

high school semons showed that

ards and a desire for strict drug

The committee appointed by the

marijuana would do little harm

states that had already done so

had not experienced an increase in

marijuana use as a result. And it na," he wrote.

and much good. It concluded that

William Pollin, director of the

which often are not enforced.

continued restraint.

people."

New York Thries Service

## **Discontent** In Nicaragua (Continued from Page 1) helped undermine the Somoza re-

Junta Faces

gime by organizing a series of crip-pling strikes, also soon turned sour as the Sandinistas went back on their promise to expropriate only

their promise to expropriate only properties belonging to key members of the dictatorship.

While 60 percent of the economy is still in private hands, "We're absolutely convinced that the Marxist-Leninist plan is for the state to take over the economy," said a hysirest leader.

### Countryside Benefits

Sandinista officials strongly deny any such intent and they point to a series of economic incentives decreed in February as evidence of their commitment to a mixed economy. But they also stress that their principal commitment is to improve the welfare of the population, and argue that ss peasants have a right to properties that are not being properly worked.

The main successes of the revolution have been recorded in the countryside, where wages have been raised and, with the assistance of about 2,000 teachers and 500 doctors and nurses from Cuba, education and health services have

But the economy has not recovered from the 1979 war and the government, struggling to keep going on shrinking foreign credits, has been forced to cut spending and watch prices and unemploy-

Hopes that the Soviet Union might bail out the Nicaraguan economy were dashed when the coordinator of the roling junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, returned from Moscow in April with a series of long-term technical and development accords but no hardcurrency credits.

stitute on Drug Abuse late last.

I month Similar proposals have the month seen made by other study groups, and there was a national trend in the 1970s to lower the penalties for marijuana use and in concentrate the University of Romarijuana use and in concentrate the University of Romarijuana use and in concentrate the University of Romarijuana use and including New charman of psychiatry at the University of Chicago: Jerome H. york, have replaced cruminal penalties for personal use with many penalties for personal use with many laffe, a former adviser about drug abuse to President Richard M. The regime also has gradually isolated themselves from natural allies. After three youths were killed by the police under mysterious circumstances last month, the first anti-Sandinista demonstration took place during their funeral in a Managua slum.

The regime has also clashed with Archbishop Mignel Obando Bravo of Managua, bringing a wave of support for the prelate among the strongly Roman Catholic poor. Even more ominous for the San-

dinistas, many original members of the regime have now turned against it, notably Eden Pastora, the legendary Commander Zero of the 1979 insurrection. With fresh memories of the

National Academy of Sciences, contended that the committee had insufficient" data to reach its 50,000 deaths and the devastation conclusion. He noted that the recaused by the struggle against the port was not based on scientific in-Somoza regime, however, most Niformation alone but also involved caragnans hope that a new war can value indements on such issues as be averted. "This revolution can be the cost and efficacy of drug ensalvaged," an influential business-man insisted, "but the Sandinists "I am concerned that the comwill have to change direction. It's mittee may have gone beyond its the only way." charge in stating a judgment so

U.S. Message on Relations

WASHINGTON (WP) - The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony Quainton, has given the fear that the report would be misunderstood to imply that new Sandinista government "sugges-tions on how our relations can be able. "There is no new scientific improved," the State Department has said. However, Nicaraguan sources

said Wednesday that the U.S. sug-gestion repeated "unsubstantiated allegations" of Nicaraguan inter-ference in El Salvador's civil war and said that a halt to such activities was a precondition to any im-

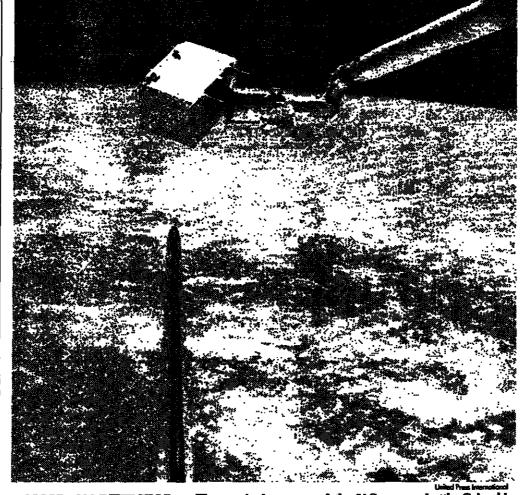
provement in relations.

U.S. sources, noting growing economic and political unrest in Nicaragua, are known to think that the Sandinistas gradually will

### **Basque ETA Guerrillas** Draw 162-Year Terms

ed down 162-year prison sentences for two guerrillas of the Basque separatist organization ETA convicted of killing six Spanish paramilitary Civil Guards in the northem Basque country.

On Wednesday, Francisco Esquivel Echevarria and Angel Sann faction are wary partners with the Khmer Rouge, which held Maria Recalde Goicoechea were sentenced to 27 years for each of the killings. The guardsmen were the prince under house arrest and directed a reign of terror when it killed with submachine guns and ruled Cambodia before being tophand grenades on a road outside Bilbao on Feb. 1, 1980.



POLLUTION DETECTOR — The manipulator arm of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia moved a pollution-sensing package during the craft's recently completed mission. The 11-instrument Induced Environment Contamination Monitor is designed to check for material inside or near the shuttle's cargo compartment that might adversely affect experiments.

# Documents Show U.S. Had a Clue To Spy's Communist Connection

By Thomas O'Toole Washington Post Service

the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union, was identified as a suspected Communist agent in German documents captured and brought to the United States five years before The documents are lists of Ger-

man-born nationals suspected of being Communists and living in the Soviet Union. They were drawn up by a German SS agency in June, 1941, before the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union.

The lists were published by the Reich Central Security Office of the SS and distributed to SS units due to move into the Soviet Union behind German Panzer divisions. Now in the National Archives, the documents are an example of

fore his release in 1959. His birthdate is given as Dec. 29, 1911, and his birthplace as

clues that apparently went unnot-iced by U.S. intelligence. Mr. Fuchs witnessed the first ex-

project at Los Alamos National Laboratory after World War II. Now 70, he lives in East Germany near Dresden. His name appears in the captured documents as No. 210 on a

list that includes thousands of names of suspected Communists. Next to Mr. Fuchs' name is the notation: "Bring him in if found in the Soviet Union." There is no question the Klaus Fuchs identified by the Nazis is

the man who served nine years of a 14-year prison term in Britain be-

Rüsselsheim near Frankfurt, where the confessed atom spy was

told to look for Mr. Fuchs in the Soviet Union in 1941 he had been WASHINGTON — Klaus plosion of an atomic bomb in the fuchs, who was convicted in 1950. New Mexico desert in 1945 and as a German alien. His by Britain of giving secrets about worked on the atomic bomb whereabouts in the years 1933 through 1940 are unclear.

Mr. Fuchs returned to Britain in 1942, began work on atomic research at Birmingham University and became a naturalized British A Canadian commission on

espionage is believed to have suspected as early as 1946 that Mr. Fuchs was a Communist spy when a Soviet Embassy clerk in Ottawa named Igor Gouzenko disclosed the existence of a Soviet spy ring in Canada to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Mr. Fuchs' name was said to

have been written by Col. Vassily M. Rogov, leader of the Soviet spy ring in Canada, in a notebook later found by Canadian counterespionage agents.

Guatemala repeatedly has

threatened to invade Belize, a na-tion of English-speaking blacks and Mayan Indians. It borders

Guatemala on the Caribbean

consular ties with Britain and

refused to recognize the independ-

ence of Belize, About 1,600 British

protect it from any invasion by Guatemala.

19 Persons Killed

said leftist rebels killed 19 persons

in the western province of El

Quiche, A Defense Ministry state-

ment said guerrillas masquerading as soldiers led a column of rebels

Meanwhile, the armed forces

Last year Guatemala broke

Of Live Rabies Vaccine Put in Bait for Foxes

By Walter Sullivan

fort to stem the sweep of rabies across Europe by sprinkling the landscape with chicken heads con-taining live rables vaccine has proved so successful in a limited area of Switzerland that this summer the same strategy will be used throughout the Alps between Zu-

The strategy initially spurred fears that the live virus itself might no evidence that it has.

5,640 cases of rables were reported

wildlife population.

upper Rhone Valley.

use of such vaccines on animals.

Those fearful of introducing the vaccine into wildlife have noted that some strains of apparently

on friendly terms with the Army.

The ministry said that when the

threatened the news media Tues-

tions office regarding "subversive

activities."

### harmless rabies virus have reverted to virulence in mice. This has been shown, however, only under spe-

GENEVA - A controversial efrich and Geneva.

as by helicopter in remote areas, as bait for foxes, the chief carriers of

become immune to rabies, break-ing the transmission cycle of the disease that has seriously afflicted at least a half dozen European nations and invaded several others.

in animals in Europe (apart from East Germany and Czechoslova-kia, which had not yet reported), compared to 4,280 in the previous

began in 1978, despite misgivings by some epidemiologists at the introduction of a live virus into the

said he hopes to extend the pro-gram into flatter country where it is easier for foxes to move in or out and harder to attack the infection one region at a time. Never before has a live virus vaccine been turned loose in a

wildlife population and France. for example, does not permit the As with other oral vaccines, such

as that against polio, the disease virus has been cultured in the laboratory through numerous genera-tions until its virulence has vanished. Yet its chemistry is enough like that of the original virus to induce immunity when taken by

cial laboratory circumstances.

dismissed as "purely hypothetical"

any suggestion that a reversion to

United States but in a recent tele-

phone interview Mr. Steck warned

that the live virus being used in Europe may not be applicable in

and bats are primary carriers of

The current European animal

epidemic, or epizootic, appears to

have originated in Poland and

reached Switzerland in 1967, ad-

vancing an average of 20 miles (32

kilometers) per year. In 1978 it began to invade the upper Rhone re-

As reported in the Rabies Sur-

veillance Report of the World

Health Organization's Collaborat-ing Center for Rabies Surveillance

and Research in Tübingen, West

Germany, no cases have been

found in the valley for 18 months. Mr. Bogel believes the use of vaccinated bait is chiefly suited to

areas, such as Switzerland, where it

can be conducted by experts and

closely supervised. For other areas,

he favors a combination of strate-

gies — hunting, tightening migra-

tion barriers or use of inoculated bait — based on local conditions.

the last century. Control of the dog

population may have been partially responsible, but why it disap-

peared from wildlife is unknown.

If the reason can be learned, it

may suggest a way to eliminate it

Rabies vanished from Europe in

the disease.

United States, where skunks

Rabies is also a problem in the

New York Times Service

Dr. Konrad Bogel, rabies spe-cialist at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva. virulence might occur in the wild.

become virulent and aid the spread of the disease, but so far there is

The chicken heads are distributed along roads and trails, as well the disease in Europe.

After eating the bait the foxes

In the first quarter of this year.

Small-scale tests of the live virus

Area Seems Clear

By the beginning of this year 62,000 inoculated chicken heads had been distributed. It now ap-pears that rabies has vanished from the test region, which is bounded on the north by the zone between Lake Leman, sometimes called Lake Geneva, and the Lake of Thun and on the south by the Dr. Franz Steck of the Universi-

ty of Bern, director of the tests,

### from Europe — and other regions, such as the Americas. France Decides to Add The Associated Press PARIS - The government has decided to create a fourth television channel by converting an old

black-and-white frequency for color telecasts. The channel will begin broadcasting to a limited number regions beginning next year, with the range increasing thereaft-Details on programming and fi-

nancing were not disclosed. Communications Minister Georges Fillioud is to announce specific plans for the fourth channel in the fall, officials said Wednesday.



## Sihanouk Denounces Plan By Hanoi for Partial Pullout

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, ugee camp in Thailand, where he Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was cheered by thousands of his visited his former Communist captors inside Cambodia on Thursday, denounced a Victnamese plan Cambodia as propaganda. Thai Army officers at this frontier town

Prince Sihanouk, head of a new rebel coalition opposing the Viet-namese in Cambodia, embraced top leaders of the Khmer Rouge, which once held him captive and engineered a bloody revolution in his country. He and Khmer Rouge Premier

Khien Samphan later rode off together into the jungle on the back of an elephant, according to reporters accompanying the prince.
It was not known when he would return to Thailand. The trip was the second in two days that Prince Sihanouk had

made to his homeland, which he had not visited since Vietnamese troops invaded in late 1978. The Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk's neutral Moulinaka faction and the anti-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front of former Premier Son

it invaded. On Wednesday, the prince Cambodia's former head of state and now president of the new coalition, visited a Son Sann guerrilia base inst inside western Cambodia

and later toured a Cambodian refcountrymen as he vowed to lead them in expelling the Vietnamese. Vietnam announced Wednesday that it would pull a "significant" number of its estimated 180,000 troops out of Cambodia this

month. Hanoi also denounced the

rebel coalition and vowed never to

involve only "nonfighting sol-diers," the Thai officers said. Thai-

pled by the Vietnamese forces.

negotiate with it. Prince Sihanouk said Thursday that the Victuamese amouncement was propaganda and would land played a major role in helping Cambodia's rebei factions unite. Prince Sihamouk and the Son

**ADOPTION SERVICES** 

be forced into making concessions.

The Associated Press MADRID - A court has hand-

U.S. Study Finds Postal Service Lacks Courtesy New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Postal Service has reduced costs and improved productivity over the last decade, a new study concludes. But in doing so, it has sacrificed employee courtesy and customer services. The study by the National Academy of Public Administra-

tion was commissioned by the Postal Service to evaluate its performance since 1971, when Congress established it to replace the 200-year-old Post Office Department. The study said that, "to redress this imbalance" beredress this imbalance" be-tween savings and service, "a

vigorous program of communi-

cations with the public and a visibly serious effort to address complaints is necessary. The academy praised the Postal Service for accomplishments including an increase of more than \$2 billion in capital assers, handling a larger volume.

of mail with a smaller work force, introducing a number of new services, and depoliticizing appointments and rate setting. On the negative side, the Postal Service has had to increase rates while the speed of letter delivery remains close to that of 1971, the study said.

## Guatemala Expects Belize Talks ence, will not accept participation by representatives of Belize in the paca, tricking villagers who were

talks with Britain.

GUATEMALA CITY - Guatemala has said it expects to start new talks with Britain within two months on Guatemala's centuryold territorial claim on the former British Colony of Belize.

A foreign ministry spokesman said that Guatemala, which does not recognize Belize's independ-U.S. Starts Airlift

Of Food in Chad

United Press Internationa WASHINGTON - The Air Force is beginning emergency air-lifts of food in Chad. Officials said grain and vegetable oil from stocks of the Agency for International Development in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, will be flown to Faya-Largeau and Abeche in the countryside.

Because no adequate commercial aircraft were available, the Defense Department authorized the use of a C-130 assigned to the and a Tacifical Air Wing as estella-Main Air Base in West Germany, the officials said Wednesday. They said seven days of relief flights

were planned. The State Department lists Chad as one of the world's 10 poorest countries, unable to feed its population of about 5 million and suffering from years of civil war and drought

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

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## **A Namibian Opportunity**

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:
The folder marked Namibia deserves George Shultz's early attention. The Secretary of State-designate and his boss need a foreign policy success promptly. Sweeter still would be a success where Democratic liberals failed. All this seems possible in southern Africa, where the pins are set for a strike if the

The object is finally to get South Africa out of Namibia, the vast territory it illegally occupies, and to get some 20,000 Cuban troops out of Angola. These are separate objectives, but they have become related. The catch is that South Africa parties a formal kinkers he that South Africa wants a formal linkage between the two withdrawals, which is either wrongheaded or a cynical bit of sabotage.

Linkage aside, South Africa finds no remaining obstacle in a UN plan for Namibia's independence, beginning with a cease-fire in August that leads to elections in March. The plan, which is under active negotiation this week, is essentially a deal between the leading NATO nations and black Africans, who are respectively trying to deliver South Africa and the Namibians and Angola.

The Reagan administration well understood a year ago that Namibia's independence and the Cubans' withdrawal could not be explicitly tied. As Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker put it, "The issues are now linked in the minds of policy-makers, but there are no mechanical preconditions."

He should stick to that formula, Black Africa is touchy about linkage, because Namibia's independence is an unqualified obliga-tion of South Africa, mandated by the World Court and a unanimous Security Council. The Cubans in Angola, however undesirable, are legal guests, and South Africa's pursuit of Namibian guerrillas into Angola only gave

Namibian guerrillas into Angola only gave credence to the need for them.

There is, obviously, a political connection. The leftist leaders of Angola keep saying they will send the Cubans home once South Africa no longer threatens their border. Yet they will not be pinned to a timetable, thus arousing South African fears of a post-independence leftist takeover in Namibia ence leftist takeover in Namibia

The way out is to make the Cuban exodus part of a separate deal that normalizes relations between the United States and Angola. Bilateral trade has grown to \$700 million a year, thanks largely to oil. Gulf Oil wants normal relations; so does David Rockefeller; and the Reagan administration is sending a goodwill basketball team.

The pins are in place. The Marxists in Lu-anda appear ready to do business with Reagan conservatives. South Africa's Prime Minister Botha seems to understand that yielding to a sympathetic president is prefera-

ble to bowing to a hostile one.

This favorable constellation may not last. The Reagan team needs a success, and in

## **Lift Argentine Sanctions**

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

President Reagan says he has not yet got to the matter of lifting the economic sanctions that were imposed on Argentina during the Falklands crisis. But what is he waiting for? The war ended more than three weeks ago with Britain's victory. Argentina could not be more poorly situated to resume the battle. The sanctions the United States imposed may have been of largely symbolic value, but there is no good reason to keep them on.

The official reason given for continuing them is that the United States is waiting for the Argentine government to express a finitive position" renouncing further hostilities. That is also the position of the British, who want a "firm indication" that no element of the Argentine military will be tempted to have another go. To coax such an indication out of Buenos Aires, the British retain a few

hundred Argentine prisoners.
But more is involved here than meets the eye. The Argentine threat to resume hostili-ties may look awfully threadbare, but the Ar-gentines see it as their only card to induce the

British to discuss their claim of sovereignty over the islands. Argentine nationalism and pride underlie this position, but it is also consistent with the UN Security Council's basic resolution, 502, on the Falklands/Malvinas conflict. Shortsightedly, in our view, the Thatcher government has turned its back en-tirely on that resolution's call for talks and on Britain's 17-year commitment before the crisis to work out with Argentina an agreement on the future of the islands.

All of this only strengthens the case for unhitching U.S. policy from Britain's. The United States does not have the luxury, as the British seem to think they do, of subordinating its relations with Latin America to other considerations. There was principled cause for the United States to back Britain in standing against the Argentine grab. But, having done so, the United States is both re-quired and entitled to take what steps are necessary to repair its Latin ties. At the moment, the single most useful step it could take would be to lift its sanctions. Their continuation appears vindictive and pointless.

### Other Editorial Opinion

### The Palestinian Crux

The first difficulty with the Israeli strategy is that it seems to assume that, after the de-capitation or diaspora of the PLO, the Palestinian problem will somehow dwindle to insignificant proportions. This is an inherently implausible assumption, because there are too many Palestinians: at least 400,000 in Lebanon and 1.3 million on the West Bank, not to mention those living as second-class citizens in Israel and those scattered throughout the Arab world. Whatever happens to the PLO as an organization, it seems bound to have a successor of some kind, and the Palestinian people will remain a permanent factor in the Middle East equation.

The central problem in the Middle East is direct military threat to Israel from any of the neighboring Arab sates, but the problem of the Palestinian people. What is required to deal with that central problem is a political, not a military, process, which will eventually give them a permanent home.

— The Financial Times (London).

### The Toxin Evidence

Even though the [Reagan] administration presented compelling evidence last year of the use of deadly toxin warfare agents in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and its allies, there has been some scientific skepticism. Doubts were raised about whether the mycotoxins found were warfare agents or whether they resulted from natural outbreaks of fungal poisons on crops. The Soviet report on "yellow rain" to the

United Nations in May was compiled by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Health and "other competent Soviet organizations." It tried to rebut the charges that these were Soviet biochemical warfare agents.
"The military leaders of the United States are the true guilty party," it said, outlining an "elephant grass theory." The report argued that the United States defoliated parts of Vietnam during the war and seeded them with "elephant grass." This became a breeding ground for the mycotoxins, which are now being carried by the winds from the Gulf of Siam into Laos and Cambodia, it says. (The report didn't say how they get to Afghanistan or why we have heard no complaints from Vietnam.)

Science [magazine] asked Paul Nelson, a

plant pathologist at Pennsylvania State University, about the Soviet countercharges. "Science fiction," he responded. According to Mr. Nelson, there is no scientific evidence that toxin-producing fusarium occurs natu-rally in Southeast Asia. It has been found only in cold climes. The most lethal strains come from the Soviet Union.

A similar conclusion was reached in a Canadian report on "yellow rain" submitted to the United Nations last month.

What we are seeing here is an accumulation of evidence and analysis that weighs heavily against the Soviet military and its weak apologists in the Soviet scientific community. What is so far lacking is any success in holding the Soviet generals accountable for their violations of international law and their

- The Wall Street Journal (New York).

### Venezuela and Guyana

The world agrees the Argentine junta was wrong and foolish to use force in the Falklands dispute. Argentine failure in the Falklands discredits the use of force in resolving disputes. That is good news for Guyana.
Guyana's rich and powerful neighbor Venezuela has been nursing a territorial claim

that would take away five-eighths of resource-rich Guyanese territory.

The Venezuelan claim is similar to the Argentine claim over the Falklands. Venezuela

repudiates an agreement by its leaders who gave the British a 50,000-square-mile area (Essequibo) during the last century. Venezuela's civilian leaders say they want a

peaceful settlement, but military officers and newspapers have called for taking Essequibo by force. Venezuela was perhaps Argentina's strongest backer in the Falklands dispute.

An invasion of Guyana would be a small risk for Venezuela because it is larger, richer and better armed. But thanks to the Falklands war, Venezuelan leaders know an attack would mean grave diplomatic risks. The United States would be forced to impose sanctions and Europe would do the same.

The United States has an important role

in bringing about a settlement, which may include Venezuela dropping its territorial claims in return for joint development of Essequibo. A look at the costs and outcome of the Falklands war may persuade them on a wiser course.

— The Chicago Tribune.

### JULY 9: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Korean Emperor's Denials

SEOUL - The coils are tightening around the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese possess evidence of certain payments from his personal funds to defray the expenses of the Kothe disclosures may precipitate drastic action toward himself, the emperor has been sending to the Marquis Ito frantic denials accompanied by assurances of his friendliness of an enforced abdication fills his soul-Marquis Ito's policy is to deal with the emperor under the existing status as long as possible. Nevertheless, the marquis' Tokyo critics have seized upon The Hague episode for a renewal of their demand for the iron hand.

### 1932: German Debt Settlement

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A reparation settlement that should be definite and final. since its amount is so small that it can scarcely be otherwise, was reached between Germany and the creditor powers. The principal provisions of the agreement are as follows: 1) Germany's final lump sum payment is fixed at 3 billion marks; 2) an end is put to the Young plan with its 37 annuities, established three years ago; 3) Germany's present indebtedness under the Young plan is reduced by 29 billion marks; 4) reparations are ended as far as human foresight can indicate; 5) a three-year moratorium is established, probably accompanied by at least a full-year mora-torium on all inter-European war debts.

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# The Charged Languages of Superpower\_\_\_\_

## Soviet Words, Too, Have Consequences

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A basic problem with the Reagan administration is to know if its people understand where their actions can lead. Their policies are defensible if one can believe that the implications are appreciated and accepted. It is not, however, apparent that this always is so.

There is, for example, nothing outrageous in economic sanctions or reprisals against the Soviet Union meant to make the Soviet leaders change their redies on Belleva The change their policy on Poland. The objection obviously is that this will not work and that the costs in rela-tions with America's European allies are not worth paying.
President Ronald Reagan might re-

ply, however, that the program is not expected to work, so far as Poland is concerned, but that it will make the Soviet Union take greater care about what it does in the future. Is this worth making the West Europeans furious? They certainly are furious about the U.S. campaign to wreck their natural gas pipeline from Russia. Washington seems to think that the trouble is justified. The Europeans, after all, have no place to go. They are not going to change sides in the Cold War simply because the United States bullies them out of building the gas pipeline (assuming that the United States can do so. which remains in serious doubt).

One presumes that is Washington's reasoning. But, then, is it? The real question is whethe: the pipeline affair is intended to be the first step in an economic war on the Soviet Union meant to bring that country to its

knees. The implications of such a policy, and its prospect for success, are something else.

Is that what Washington intends?

Mr. Reagan has been known to say things pleasing to his right-wing sup-porters while following a more moderate line. His new secretary of state, George P. Shultz, is a practical man, not an ideologue. The administration has sometimes pursued a course with parallel rationales, one limited and the other more satisfying to the Republican Party's anti-Communist right wing. This misleads observers, and may be a result of clever policy-making. It may also simply result from bad policy-making where the president is unwilling or unable to choose between two conflicting aims.

Economic war on the Soviet Union deserves rather more serious thought than it has been given. The Soviet economy is, as Mr. Reagan says, in poor condition. Much too much of Soviet income is spent on arms. With one of the largest arable territories of any country on earth, and formerly a food exporter, Russia now has to import grain to feed itself. It relies on imported technology.

The advocates of economic war

say, why not refuse to buy Russian gas and provide foreign currency? Why export grain to Russia? (A new ban on U.S. grain exports is being discussed.) Why not block the sale of technology? Let the Soviet leaders take the consequences of their incompetence, and of their economic and military system. Let them pay their own debts, and East Europe's as well. Let them have their guns and rockets
—and eat lard instead of butter.

The objections to such a policy are that it will not bring down the Soviet Union and that it carries with it serious risks to the West. Nations do not change course on basic matters because of economic boycotts. They choose austerity. Dictators do not admit the error of their ways. They cer-tainly will not yield on ideology. Prudent men, moreover, do not

back their opponents against the wall. Nor do they promote revolutions or social upheaval in other countries. The last government to succeed in that was Germany's in 1917, which thought it clever to send Lenin into Russia in the famous 'sealed train." He and his Bolshevik colleagues were supposed to make Russia unable to go on with the war. So they did, and the ultimate result was a Soviet Union which in 1945 partitioned Germany and annexed part of East Prussia.

But there are men in Washington who do not accept these objections. They are logical; they take very seriously what the Soviet Union has been saying for 60 years about Soviet aims and the nature of the world conflict.

NEW YORK — Many years ago I was deputized the undergraduate speaker at an annual alumni func-

tion. The day before, I handed my

address to the university's director of

news, a humorous, hard-boiled pro-fessional. He said, "What did you say? Nothing, I hope." A lot of pro-fessionals hope desperately that the president of the United States will

say nothing in his speeches, because

shyness of some of us in the West

about standing for these ideals that have done so much to ease the plight

of man and the hardships of our im-perfect world," Mr. Reagan told the

Soviet diplomats are positively in trauma. Add to that speech the next

one, before the United Nations. At

this rate the morale of the West will

build to such a point that Margaret

Thatcher will order the British fleet

from the Falkland Islands to Lenin-

Mr. Reagan's London speech a "slan-derous attack on the U.S.S.R." Let us

Uri Kornilov of Tass pronounced

grad to demand Soviet surrender.

the British Parliament last month.

"I have often wondered about the

nothing raises no problems.

They take it too seriously. But that, after all, is Moscow's fault. The Soviet Union insists upon the irreconcilable hostility between its system and that of the West. The Soviet Union says relations can at best be those of guarded and prudent enmity, while Moscow awaits the revolutionary up-heaval expected to arise within the

West and destroy it.

After 60 years of insisting upon the irreconcilability of East and West, the Soviet Union now finds itself facing people in Washington who believe what Moscow says. But these Ameri-cans conclude, and not unreasonably. that it is the Soviet system which

must be made to collapse.

Their ideas probably will not become U.S. policy. The practical obstacles to so radical a program are very great. The American people are not in the least war-minded.

But it might be well for Soviet leaders to reflect upon the consequences of their own words, and their pro-fessed aims. A revolutionary foreign policy must be expected to provoke a counterrevolutionary reaction. Soviet propaganda has for years painted the United States in blatant

colors as Communism's implacable opponent. Moscow now risks that it comes so in action and not merely in theory. It risks that the U.S. government will, finally, angrily take up the role that Moscow's ideologues have always asserted for it.

Some Resounding Phrases From Reagan

By William F. Buckley Jr.

Begin with this. "In an ironic sense,

Karl Marx was right. We are witness-ing today a great revolutionary crisis — a crisis where the demands of the economic order are colliding directly

with those of the political order. But

the crisis is happening not in the free, non-Marxist West, but in the home of

Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet Union.
"It is the Soviet Union that runs against the tide of history by denying

freedom and human dignity to its cit-

izens. It also is in deep economic dif-

ficulty. The rate of growth in the So-

viet gross national product has been steadily declining since the '50s and is less than half of what it was then. The

dimensions of this failure are as-

tounding. A country which employs one-fifth of its population in agricul-ture is unable to feed its own people."

Americans could only gauge the enormity of that statement if they

were to hear, from a world leader, some such things as: "It has been proved that George Washington was a double agent for the British, that Abraham Lincoln moonlighted in claus trading that Thomas Edison

slave trading, that Thomas Edison

# Gloomy Talk in Moscow

By Anthony Lewis

MOSCOW — Even in a gloomy the atmosphere the comment on the arms talks was startlingly pessimistic. Valentin M. Falin of the Central Committee's International Information Department said, "The Reagan proposal is not negotiable."

Not negotiable? Surely Soviet counterproposals would be made in Geneva, and the talks would go on. "It is theoretically possible to negoti-ate." Falin replied. "But you have to get to a manageable subject, and you have a limited time. If one side starts from the North Pole and the other from the South, maybe in 20 years you'd get to the real subject!"

The Russians have criticized Reagan's proposal since he first out-lined it at Eureka, III., in May - and not surprisingly. It calls for big reduc-tions in numbers of land-based inter-continental missiles, which make up 75 percent of the Soviet strategic force. But the attack has gradually escalated. Western diplomats in Mos-cow said "not negotiable" was the sharpest language yet, and I heard

other unpleasantries. "I think what the president has proposed is ridiculous," said Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Affairs. He said the purpose was "to disarm the Soviet Union and to inflict heavy economic cost on us, to make our investments obsolete." Others suggested that Reagan's whole move toward arms

Lindbergh secretly put in for a little

The Soviet Union, over the past 15 ears, somehow maneuvered most

American diplomats, and all Ameri-

can presidents, into agreeing to say

practically nothing about the super

The noxious superstition of it all. In transmuting Karl Marx as pro-

phesying a revolution -- but against

the workers, rather than for them (a brilliant perception of Richard Pipes,

adroitly used by President Reagan)
— the very legitimacy of the Soviet
enterprise is challenged. "From Stettim on the Baltic to Varna on the

Black Sea, the regimes planted by to-

talitarianism have had more than 30 years to establish their legitimacy.

But none - not one regime - has yet

That kind of thing, coming from an

American president, may indeed bring back the Cold War, as Tass

threatens. So? Better a cold war than

a hot war, and better no illusions

than the slovenly nothingness of most

been able to risk free elections.

diplomatic effusions.

fraud that the Soviet Union is, the

maintenance in Greenland.

abysmal failure that it is.

Soviet officials say the crucial nee now is to limit qualitative improvements: that is, planned new weapon systems such as America's Tridentsubmarines and Cruise missiles. The make the point that weapons developments are getting ahead of the diplomats, so that the time for negotia tion is running out. They leave the impression that the Soviet counter proposal at Geneva will focus on the qualitative side while calling for some

quantitative reduction. Falin indicated with two example how far apart the two sides are a they begin talking in Geneva.

"You say our ground-launche heavy missiles are destabilizing." he said. "But for us it's your submarines. Our land missile time of flight is known: 20 to 30 minutes. But we don't known where the submarine. don't know where the submarine are, and the flight time could be a

are, and the ingni time could be a little as six minutes.
"A second destabilizing factor from the Soviet point of view is long-range Cruise missiles. But they will be destabilizing for the United States too, and for the whole world it will be unphishably difficult to manager. be unthinkably difficult to manage international security as such Cruise missiles spread to other countries, and even to terrorist gangs."

There are lots of reasons for pessimism. Yet I emerge from Moscow conversations on the nuclear problem with a dogged feeling that there still is a chance for successful negotiation of some kind. That is so, despite all the negatives, because both parties have an interest in success.

The Russians, with all their criticism of the Reagan administration's call for cuts in ground-launched mis-siles, have objective reasons to reduce their preponderant reliance on those weapons. They know that their missiles will become increasingly vulnerable; the very concern they express about new weapons that can pene-trate Soviet defenses shows a need for more survivable systems. In fact, they are already giving more emphasis to

submarines and strategic bombers. And the Reagan administration for all its insistence that the United States is in a position of strategic inferiority, may have political reasons to abandon this or that planned new-weapons system. The MX, for exam-ple, is in deep trouble in Congress.

In short, there are reasons for the conservatives in both Moscow and Washington to favor numerical reduction and qualitative restraint in strategic weapons. The question is what the political climate will allow.

A useful tactic for both parties would be to seek early agreement on a limited subject related to nuclear war. Success could build confidence for the strategic arms talks. Soviet officials mentioned updating and improving past agreements for con-sultation and hot-line communication to prevent accidental war.

The New York Times.

### stole the secret of electricity from a poor West Indian, and that Charles pause and see what was said. Universal Press Syndicate The Good News, for a While, Is That Food Output Is Rising

A CAPULCO, Mexico — There is a rather dangerous inclination at present to assume that since there hasn't been a major crisis 1974 when food prices quadrupled overnight and infant mortality rates shot upward, the world has at last got the better of a problem that has plagued it since the days of Genesis.

Still, good news in a policy area that has so long troubled mankind is worth underlining.

According to the World Food Council, the United Nations watchdog body which has just met in Acapulco, "the developing countries have achieved a noticeable improvement in dietary energy supplies and appear to have recovered from the reverses of the tood cri-sis years of the mid-1970s."

Food production in the last few years has exceeded population growth in all regions of the world except sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Indochina; India, China, Brazil, Bangladesh and Indonesia - which together contain two-

By Jonathan Power thirds of the population of the Third World — in financing exceptional cereal imports. Mau
williams' other proposal, which occupied much of the discussion at the Acaptalco meet-

agricultural progress has been in many Third World countries. A recently issued report by the World Bank evaluating the bank's lending for small-scale agriculture said that 40 percent of its investments had yielded at least a 20-percent return, and a further 40 percent a return of between 10 and 20 percent.

On another plane there have been welcome developments showing that pledges made at the UN World Food Conference in 1974 have not been totally ignored. Last year the International Emergency Food Reserve achieved its target of 500,000 tons of cereals. Also in 1981, the International Monetary Fund began to extend compensatory financial assistance to countries encountering balance of payments difficulties

First we need, he argues, "a cultivation revo-lution" that will work with the half of the world's hungry who are small holders and tenant farmers. This can be done, he is convinced from his observations of Indian progress, if peasants are given the right kind of organization and help. And for those who don't have land, he suggests labor-intensive investment programs to develop irrigation, water con-

The Indians and the Chinese have shown that every \$1,000 invested annually for a 15year period in such programs leads to increases in income of the poor of \$1,500. The costs of reducing hunger this way are lower than for

food aid, often unrelated to productive activity. national grain market. "The years ahead," he observes, "are likely to bring a more unstable grain market than the turbulent 1970s."

itless, time-consuming effort to develop an ambitions International Grain Reserve. Williams argues that it would be more sensible for each of the developing countries to set up its own

Sowing the seeds of hope, not despair, is not easy when dealing with man's most elementary yet most sensitive need. But from the vantage of 1974, when the food situation outdid the oil crisis for seriousness, an unexpected amount of progress has been made. Nothing could be more important than to continue it.



## Ducks Lame, Lost and Ugly

WASHINGTON — Well-con-nected Republicans doubt that President Reagan will seek a second term even if he is politically able to do so. An influential fundraiser for past Reagan campaigns says the president "doesn't need the White House to tell him who he is." Reagan is known to have told California friends that he and Nancy miss California, where they vacation at every opportunity.

The expectation among wealthy

Whatever happens, Reagan and his White House team intend to give strong signals between now and the November midterm elections that Reagan is likely to seek a second term. They hope to head off early speculation that the president, in the middle of his the race. Spencer wound up as Reagan's mastermind in the fall.

Meanwhile, recent polls taken for the White House show Interior Secretary James Watt with the lowest favorable rating among Reagan Cabinet officials well ugh known to be widely identified by the public.

The White House denies it has

ordered Watt to withdraw from political appearances. His scaleddown schedule instead reflects the down schedule instead teners the awareness of candidates who are "reading the same polls," as an ad-ministration official put it, adding-"Watt's about two points higher than the Ayatollah Khomeini." The Washington Past.

The evidence now becoming available suggests how remarkable and also how profitable

Food Council argues that it should be possible to build on these achievements and eliminate hunger by the end of the century.

servation and reforestation.

For the past eight years there has been a fru-

reserve, acquiring stocks equivalent to one year. of commercial import needs.

International Herald Tribune.



Reaganites of a one-term presiden-cy is premised upon a view that economic conditions will enable Ronald Reagan to pronounce his

first term, is already a lame duck. White House insiders would not be surprised if one of the 1984 Republican presidential candidates is Al Haig, who in 1980 talked seriously with California political consultant Stu Spencer about making

I admire the cool sophistry of Irving Kristol when he writes (in "No, the Foult Is on the Arab Side," IHT, July 3) that the Palestinians' homeland was delivered to another people by "history." They lost it because American politicians were so anxious for Jewish votes that they were afraid to speak out. As if that were not enough, the Palestinians had to live to see their women and children killed in refugee camps by Israeli generals using American weapons.

Blaming History

I suppose Adolf Hitler was "histotoo. That does not mean he was particularly nice - or inevitable. PETER TODD MITCHELL.

Sitges, Spain. Argentine Heroics

### I feel that we should not allow the recent victory of the British, obtained only by the unsportsmanlike use of superior technology and sheer brute force to tarnish the shiring reputation for invincibility of the glorious Argentine Army and more especially of its gallant officer corps when engaged in heroic grossystems. gaged in heroic operations against ci-vilians of far greater intellectual capacity who oppose their benevolent

regime, whenever these can be caught unarmed and in bed. ANNA MARIE KAHN. Marrakesh, Morocco.

Better to Bash

Regarding "President-Bashing Can Be Dangerous" (IHT, June 23): Professor Graff provides pienty of food for thought, but mistakenly indicts the general public for recognizing and belatedly acting on Mark Twain's durable maxim: "What's wrong with this country ain't the things people don't know, it's the things people do know that ain't so."

Every one of the five presidents Every one of the five presidents Graff cited as recently bashed by the public "knew" things that even the voters finally came to understand

were simply not so, and Ronald

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Reagan undoubtedly knows more things that ain't so than any president in living memory. What is a voter supposed to do when an awareness

like that finally sinks in? Obviously, something is out of kilter, but it is more likely the processes of candidate selection and the methods of campaigning. Huge sums are spent, and huge rewards rebound to those who most shamelessly practice what H.L. Mencken used to call "boob-bumping."

Granted that it would be far better

for voters to use their heads during these earlier stages. But "better late than never" has never been the worst of ideas. Professor Graff seems to suggest we change that to "better never than late." In this dangerous world that might be not only our worst but our last idea.

HOWARD MORGAN. Alicante, Spain.

### A Report Denied

The article "Vatican Cleric Quits a Bank Tied to Calvi" (IHT, June 28) reports an Italian publication's statement that financier Roberto Calvi had purchased a luxury condomini-um in St. James's Tower in New York. As a developer of St. James's Tower, I know the report to be false. PETER J. de SAVARY.

### Praise for Walters

Regarding "Walters: U.S. Roving Ambassador" (IHT, June 5): The article is a scurrilous attack on an outstanding American.

Ambassador Walters has served every U.S. president since Harry Truman (and not just Republicans) in numerous ways, many involving ex-tremely sensitive missions that required the utmost discretion. A practicing Roman Catholic, Walters has the highest ethical standards. He totally supports the concept of human rights, but rejects the thesis of some polemicists that the United States should take action only against

tinhorn dictators while ignoring the mega-crimes against humanity prac-ticed by the Soviets and their ilk He has a modest three-room suite of offices at the State Department for himself, his executive assistant and

two secretaries. The space was anthorized by the State Department in accordance with his position.

In 1976, after 36 years of distinguished service, Ambassador Walters retired. He had been back to be a serviced to the service of t retired. He had been highly regarded by many U.S. and foreign chiefs of by many U.S. and foreign canes state, diplomats, generals and politi-cians of various political persuasions. MOK Cians of various political persuasions. cians of various political persuasions. NOK OF They "befriended" him, not vice versas. His only critics until recently were actionally controlled and the world. sa rus only critics that recently wear leftist newspapers around the world which, in the early 1960s, accused him of being responsible for everything from the overthrow of Peron in Argentina to the Communist-controlled Coulart in Bergil

trolled Goulart in Brazil.

I have known Ambassador Walters for 19 years and doubt that he has ever engaged in anything he knew to be even slightly unethod. He is the original "straight arrow."

The article appears to be aimed at making his difficult missions more difficult. It is an excellent example of why competent, dedicated Americans should avoid public service.

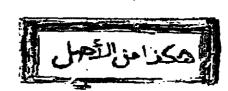
B.D. SCHULER

Estoril, Portugal

### Mahler's Years

Regarding "Cithering While Mick Jagger Burns" (IHT, July 1):
The composer Gustav Mahler died at age 50, not 40 as Joseph McLellan's article erroneously states. ROBERT BETTS. - Attikis, Greece.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority and letters may be abridged. We cannot tocknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



SCIENCE/BEHAVIOR

# What Makes Children Shy?

By Maya Pines New York Times Service

NEW YORK—In Denver, two psychologists working in a manner of speaking, as professional strangers, made a practice of vis-iting the homes of twin children who had never seen them before. Some of these 1 and 2-year-old twins were identical, some were fraternal. Whether they were one or the other turned out to matter considerably in a study that would ultimately demonstrate slyness appears to be largely an inherited

When one identical twin was shy as the intruders approached, the other tended to be also. But fraternal twins showed much less tendency to behave the same way

This study — by Dr. Robert Plomin of the University of Colorado's Institute for Behavioral Genetics and Dr. David C. Rowe of Oberlin College — is just one in the rapidly growing field of behavioral genetics, in which the links between heredity and certain specific behavioral traits or personali-ty characteristics are being explored and often strengthened.

In addition to shyness, researchers are establishing ties, some firmer than others, between heredi-ty and stuttering dysletia and al-coholism. Investigations of the associations between genetics and mental illness have also expanded significantly in recent years.

Screening Twins

Hundreds of identical and fraternal twins are being tested and videotaped to determine whether people who come from the same fertilized egg and thus have identical genes behave more like one another than twins who come from separate eggs and are no more closely related than any other pair of siblings. Hundreds of adopted children are being com-pared to both their biological and their adoptive parents, to see which they resemble more. Hundreds of siblings, half-siblings, cousins and other relatives have also been enlisted in this search, as well as thousands of unrelated children and adults who serve as comparison groups.

Much of the current interest deals with personality traits that the researchers call "temperament" — such matters as mood, reaction to cuddling in infancy, at-tention span or level of activity. The Louisville Twin Study, for instance, a major study that began in 1959 and originally focused on mental development, is now look-ing at individual differences in temperament in infant twins who will be followed up for years.

Shyness or wariness toward strangers begins in infancy and re-raised apart have shown surprising mains strongly tied to heredity in similarities between identical twins homes of young twins, some of the perceived by themselves) to infintoddlers came rouning toward ence lead or dominate others. but can them at once, while others re- Behavioral genetics deals with clusive. them at once, while others re-



Study of twios indicates shyness is largely an inherited trait.

mained reticent throughout the visit. But while the identical twins showed remarkable similarity in their approach or withdrawal, this similarity applied only to their behavior towards strangers, Plomin said. The toddlers' behavior towards their mothers seemed unrelated to whether they were identical or fraternal twins, indicating that whatever accounted for the differences between them was learned, rather than inborn.

"What's inherited is shyness," Plomin said in an interview, "not sociability or gregariousness. The most hermitike person you know may be warm and empathic with cone he's familiar with, though he'd be uptight with strangers."

Shy and Sociable

Some people are both shy and unsociable; they don't mind being pretty isolated, Plomin said. Others have no problem because they are sociable but not shy. But a small group of people are very so-ciable, though shy, and life is often difficult for them largely because of their genes. Other personality traits seem to be less heritable. judging by the results of research on children in whom such traits were actually measured. Neither aggressiveness nor the ability to listen in the presence of competing noise, for example, were related to beredity, according to Plomin.

When twins or their parents fill stionnaires, however, the genetic influence on personality appears greater. Studies of twins ho were separated in infancy and adulthood, according to Plomin on such traits as "conservatism," When he and Rowe went into the for instance, or on their ability (as atives of 397 stutterers shows defi-

abnormal, as well as normal, behavior. Much of the research carried out in recent years has shown that close relatives of people who suffer from such severe mental illnesses as schizophrenia or manic depression are horn with a higher risk of developing those disorders. the genetic aspects of less crippling problems, such as reading disabilities and stuttering.

Genes and Dyslexia Geneticists have recently found

curious links between certain patterns on the human chromo number 15 and a specific kind of dyslexia, or reading disability, in six families that had at least a three-generation history of that disability. This research, by Dr. Shelley Smith of the Boys' Town Institute in Omaha and Herbert Lubs of the Mailman Center at the University of Miami, suggests a particular gene on that chromosome may be responsible for at least this type of reading disability.

About one-fourth to one-third of the siblings or parents of people with reading disabilities show similar impairment, says Dr. John De-Fries, who has just completed the largest family study of such dis-ahilities ever conducted, the Colorado Family Reading Study of 125 families and matched controls. However, the researchers have not uncovered how the disability is

Similarly, a predisposition to stuttering appears to be inherited, although women are less affected. Dr. Kenneth K. Kidd of the Yale University department of human genetics said his study of 2,035 relnite signs of genetic transmission,

## Unlocking the Secrets Of Deep-Sea Minerals

New York Times Service

EXPERIMENTS in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, including measurements in the deepest hole yet drilled into the sea floor, have yielded a revolutionary view of the sea floor that covers 70 percent of the earth's surface. The investigations have helped to explain the processes that have shaped the oceanic crust, generated ore deposits and controlled the composition of the sea

Much of the ocean floor, it appears, leaks like a sieve, allowing seawater to percolate as much as three miles into parts of the ocean's rocky basement. The water becomes superheated and erupts, laden with minerals.

So universal and extensive is this process that, as noted in the British scientific journal Nature, scientists now believe a volume of water equal to all the earth's oceans circulates through the hottest zone of the sea floor every 8 million to 10 million years.

Much of this water crupts along midocean ridges, such as the East Pacific Rise, in the form of mineral-laden geysers. Water also circulates in other areas of the oceanic crust, carrying subterranean heat to the ocean floor. The discovery of such colossal circulations of water through the ocean floor has solved a number of longstanding mysteries regarding the composition of the seas.

Vast quantities of material extracted from continental rocks by weathering are carried in solution by rivers into the oceans. Yet geochemists have long been perplexed as to why many of these substances, such as magnesium, do not accumulate there. It now appears that water circulation deposits them deep within the oceanic crust, whose chemical composition is thereby altered.

Hot Oceanic Crust

After the water has finished percolating through the extremely hot oceanic crust all of its magnesium has been removed. Its dis-solved sulfates have also been left behind as solid sulfate and sulfide minerals. At the same time the water has leached potassium, calcium, silicon, iron, lithium and manganese from the crustal rock. This explains why there is so much manganese in the seas and in the nodules sought by deep-sea mining projects.

Other recent findings explain in far greater detail than before how the ocean floors are being torn apart along a system of rifts and ridges that envelop the world like the seams on a baseball. Over millions of years, this process has formed all the world's existing sea floors and many of its most important mineral depo-

Along the ridges, giant plates of oceanic crust are pulling apart, allowing volcanic rock to rise from below and fill the gaps. Far from these zones of new sea-floor formation, some plates descend into the earth's interior along island arcs like the Aleutians, or along coastlines such as those of western Mexico and the Pacific Northwest. The process is called subduction.

As the sea floor, often laden with water-saturated sediment, descends under the island chain or continental rim, part of it melts and rises, releasing steam and other gases under high pressure. This generates eruptions such as that of Mount St. Helens two

Many scientists have believed that in some subduction zones the upper sedimentary layers are scraped off the sea floor as it descends under the continent, plastering sedimentary material against the coastline. Much of the western United States may have een formed in this manner. Now, however, the drilling ship Glomar Challenger, boring into a subduction zone off Central America, has shown that the entire

sea floor, with all its sediment and entrained water, is being carried down. Little or none is being scraped off the descending plate and The ship's most dramatic achievement has been to drill almost

twice as deep into sea-floor rock as any previous drilling, three times returning to the site, replacing the bit in the same hole and penetrating 4,429 feet below the bottom. The hole was drilled during two periods in 1979 and from last

November to January. Perhaps the most important result has been the strong support it yields for the hypothesis that ophiolites massive formations on land, often associated with rich ore deposits - are cross sections of former oceanic ridge crests. Confirmation of this concept, which could be a powerful tool for finding new ore deposits, has been one goal of the Deep Sea Drilling Program, an

## **Undoing Evil-Stepmother Image**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — She is the wicked stepmother, and she has a powerful hold on cultural myth and in children's imagination. In "Hansel and Gretel," she persuades the woodchopper to banish his innocents into the sinister forest. In "Snow White" she is far from the fairest of them all. And in "Cinderella" she humiliates the hard-working heroine, as the first English version of "Mother Goose Tales" said in 1729, "difplaying her ill humour by employing her in the meaneft work of the house."

"Stepmothers have had a bad press," said Dr. Emily Visher, a clinical psychologist who is the cofounder of the Stepfamily Association of America, a five-year-old or-ganization with 2,000 members that provides information and support for stepparents.

The number of steoparents is increasing dramatically. Census Bureau estimates show that 35 million American adults now live in stepfamilies. About 1,300 new stepfamilies with children under the age of 18 are forming every day. If current trends continue, 45 percent of all children born today in the United States will live in a stepfamily or single-parent family for some part of the time before they are 18.

The pervasiveness of the stepparent has spawned a new genera-tion of books that have challenged older stereotypes. "There's been a real effort on the part of publishers age," said Barbara Elleman of the American Library Association of Chicago, co-editor for children's books of Booklist, the organization's book-reviewing journal. She said: "I don't think publish-

ers are going to authors and saying, Write me a book to change the image of stepparents.' It's sim-ply a reflection of the times the authors are living in and the reality that so many kids have stepparents

### Positive Portrayal "I think the new stepmother or

stepfather is being presented in a positive way," said John Donovan, the executive director of the Children's Book Council in New York, a nonprofit association of the publishers of children's books. The trend is to portray them not as villains, but as real people who are part of a realistic family situation."

For example, Betsy Byars' latest book, published this spring, "The Animal, the Vegetable and John D. Jones" (Delacorte), is about three children who learn to cope with stresses in a blended family and forge an understanding with their stepmother.

Hilma Wolitzer's "Out of



13-year-old Teddy Hecht can't un-derstand how her father's love can shift from her mother to his new wife and learns to cope with the situation when her stepmother be-

A surprising stepmother plot is contained in Stella Pevsner's "A Smart Kid Like You" (Seabury Press), in which 12-year-old Nina Beckwith resents her father's remarriage. On her first day of junior high school classes, she finds out that her mathematics teacher is her father's new wife. After much turmoil, they work out an under-Stepfathers

### Stepfathers are also portrayed in

recent books. In Evan Hunter's "Me and Mr. Stenner" (J.B. Lippincott), 11-year-old Abby O'Neill doesn't like her mother's new husband, Stenner, when he plays the role of father. She feels that having two fathers is wrong. But by the end of the book she is able to admit that she loves him. In a book for 4 to 7-year-olds, "Everett An-derson's Nine Month Long" by Lucille Clifton (Holt, Rinehart & Winston), a young boy has diffi-culty dealing with the trials of being a stepson. He ultimately forges a strong relationship with his stepfather, and in the end is happy at the birth of a sister.

A 1980 book from Pelican, "Di-

vorce Is . . , A Kid's Coloring Book," by Ken Magid and Walt Schreibman, is intended for younger children. The coloring book is illustrated with scenes expressing the problems common to Love" (Farrar, Straus & Giroux). cludes an introduction for parents. time surviving.

lometers) to Britain is an onerous

one, officials said, so the govern-

Eda J. LeShan's 1978 book, "What's Going to Happen to Me? When Parents Separate or Divorce" (Four Winds Press), is intended for children age 8 and older and may be used as an adjunct to counseling or can be read by par-ents and children together. It deals with the difficulties of stepchildren, including their fantasies that their original parents will remarry, their feelings about stepparents and their problems in living with stepbrothers and stepsisters.

Despite such efforts to refurbish

the stepmother's image in chil-dren's literature, the classic stereotype persists. This may be an expression of deeply rooted tradition. In Stith Thompson's "Motif-Index of Folk-Literature," the classic compilation of century-old folk myths that have passed into Western culture, there are the following subject headings of tales under Classification P282, Stepmother: "Falsely accuses faithful stepson. Orders stepdaughter killed. Enchants stepdaughter on eve of wedding. Curse by evil step-mother casts boy forth. Quest for witch stepmother." Under Classifi-cation P281, Stepfather, there are only two listings: "Cruel. Lustful."

"The very term step in stepmother' carries its own negative connotation," said Dr. John Visher, a Daly City, Calif., psychi-atrist who with his wife founded the Stepfamily Association of America in 1977. "It comes from the Old English word steep, meaning 'bereaved orphan.' The word still implies that these are poor neglected children having a hard

its forces from the region, an ac-tion favored by Britain both be-

cause of the high cost of maintain-

ing the military presence and be-cause of other defense commit-

Recent reports from Argentina quote officials as saying there can be no formal cessation of hostili-

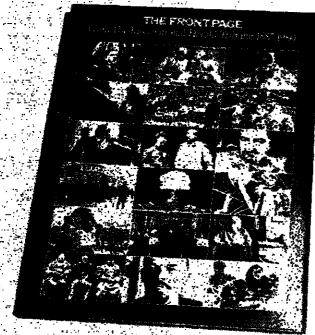
ties until Britain agrees to open

talks on the sovereignty of the is-lands. But Mrs. Thatcher has said

repeatedly that she will not do so.

## THE FRONT PAGE

The International Herald Tribune 1887-1980



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**During Fete** In Argentina United Press International
BUENOS AIRES — Leaders of

the Argentine Air Force and Navy have attended a "friendship" dinner with army officers in what appears to have been a major effort to revive the military junta that was disbanded after the Falkland Islands defeat.

"I am optimistic about the pos-sibilities of re-forming the military junta," Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, commander of the army, said Wednesday as he went to the dinner. Other guests were the chiefs of the air force and navy, who had left the junta.

Army and air force officials who had earlier refused to participate in the government of Gen. Reynal-do Benito Bignone have begun to accept governmental posts. President Bignone was supported for the presidency only by the army. Interior Minister Llamil Reston,

a general who is the only military officer in Gen. Bignone's Cabinet, said he was "very optimistic" about the restoration of the junta.

day that Brig. Gen. José Miret of the air force would become secretary of planning with the approval of Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, the air force commander

on the Falkland Islands June 14, Gen. President Leopoldo Galtieri resigned as president and, in the

picking Gen. Bignone for the pres-

sion in the armed forces was a sure source of future tension and could get in the way of the Gen. Bignone's pledge to return power to civilians by 1984.

in American capitals — and possi-bly New York — to encourage support for new United Nations discussions on the sovereignty of the Falklands. The U.S. ambassador, Harry

change in the manpower, then it means there is a decrease in the total number of illegal entries," said Steve Williams, an assistant chief patrol agent of the U.S. Border Pa-"A 15-percent drop does not necessarily affect the total problem about \$300 million, and three shipof illegal immigration," Mr. Williams said. "It may merely mean

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prime Minister have reliable indications that hos-Wednesday that "as soon as we Margaret Thatcher has asked Ar-tilities have ceased and will not genuma to confirm that it will not restart we will be anxious to return resume fighting in the South Atprisoners."

In a message to the Argentine government sent through the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, Mrs. ing making a unilateral decla Thatcher said Britain would return that hostilities are at an end. about 600 Argentine prisoners of war as soon as confirmation is received that there will be no

By James Feron

New York Times Service

Falkland Islands has prompted Britain to consider some military

and naval changes, but without making major alterations in its At-

lantic fleet or its commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

Defense Minister John Nott has

decided to replace all the aircraft and ships lost in the fighting, in some cases by reversing plans to remove vessels from service, while

also improving the quality of equipment being built or designed.

U.S. Reports Drop

On Mexico Border

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - For reasons

puzzling to U.S. authorities, arrests of illegal immigrants trying to en-ter the United States from Mexico

have shown a substantial decrease

"When all along the border

In Alien Arrests

He has insisted that the replace-

LONDON — The war over the

Meanwhile, officials sources

said the British government, searching for a way to rid itself of ing making a unilateral declaration Pilot Released

providing Britain with enough leeway to resolve the prisoner prob-Officials say the British hope is

still to pressure the Argentines into a formal statement that the fighting has ended. That would enable the government to return the prisoners, lift shipping restrictions and end economic sanctions against

In the absence of such a statement, the British have insisted that they would continue to hold the

With the end of the war, harvev-

er, Mr. Nott said the sale of the Invincible was being reconsidered

and that no new dismissal notices

would be issued at Portsmouth, at

As for equipment, he said that

the government intended to retain

and refit the ice patrol ship Endur-

ance, which was to be have been

taken out of service, as well as

keep the destroyers Fife, Glamor-

gan and Bristol, also scheduled for

an extra Type 22 antisubmarine

frigate at a cost of \$236 million. In

addition, changes would be made

in the Type 23 frigate, raising the cost from \$123 million to \$158 mil-

The extra costs of the Type 23

frigates represented advanced

sonar devices, a possible lengthen-

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The number of

violent crimes reported in New

York City declined by 8.2 percent-

in the first four months of 1982

compared with the same period

last year, Mayor Edward Koch

and Police Commissioner Robert

ders, which declined by 14.4 per-cent. The number of reported

rapes declined by 11.3 percent,

robberies by 7.8 percent and as-

The largest drop was in mur-

McGuire have announced.

Violent Crimes

Decline in N.Y.

Mr. Nott said he was ordering

least until Jan. 1.

But the prospect of shipping the

ment is preparing a declaration that the fighting is finished. They say the plan is to assume that the declaration is being accepted by Argentina if Buenos Aires does not contradict it in a

matter of days. The prisoners would then be sent to Argentina. Britain would continue the economic and shipping restrictions in

Falklands experience.

tempt to invade the islands.

an effort to get Argentina to indi-cate that it would not again at-

Four hunter-killer submarines.

similar to the ones credited with

bottling up ne Argentine Navy, are under construction, Mr. Nott

told Parliament, with two more

likely to be ordered bringing the

total to 17. Bids were also being

placed for a new conventional sub-

marine suitable for shallower wa-

Mr. Nott was delighted with the

Sea Harrier aircraft, saying that he

intended to order seven in addition

to replacing the seven lost in the

If Argentina did indicate that,

ments.

In an effort to end the deadlock. Britain two weeks ago dropped its demand for an explicit statement by Argentina that hostilities were over and said "positive indica-tions" would be sufficient.

Since then, Argentina's new president, Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone, and other senior officials have maintained that Argentina's claim to the Falklands remained in force. But they have made no suggestion that further belligerence was in prospect.

Last weekend the prisoners were put aboard a merchant ship, the St. Edmund, in the Falklands capital of Stanley. Sources said the ship would head slowly for Ascension, halfway between Britain and the Falklands, in hopes that it could soon be ordered to Argenti-

na instead.

As of Wednesday, the ship remained off the Falklands while the government was deciding what to

### **WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT**

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Power Seized in 1976 Gen: Bignone confirmed Tues-

A junta formed by the commanders of the army, air force and navy had ruled Argentina since taking power in March, 1976. But after the surrender of Argentina's forces to British officers

ensuing struggle to pick a new president, the junta fell apart. The army, traditionally the strongest branch of the armed forces, took over the government,

recorded a similar decline as has the area around Yuma, Ariz. In another development, a dipthere seems to be a downturn in lomatic delegation left to visit Latarrests, and there has been no real

Shlaudeman, paid a half-hour courtesy visit on the new Argentine foreign minister, Juan Ramón Aguitre Lanari. The visit was viewed by some sources as a sign that the domestic labor market for of Washington's efforts to improve the poor relations caused by U.S. illegals is so saturated that it can't support for Britain during the war. hold any more."

# Leaders Meet U.K. Considering Declaration on End of Falklands Fighting

lantic, government officials said Thursday.

Argentina's release Wednesday of its only British prisoner, a pilot. resumption of fighting.

Cranley Onslow, Foreign Office and recent ambiguous but basicalin peaceable statements by Argen-

After Falklands, Britain Shifts Military Course

modernization of ships v? to be abandoned.

With the end of the war, actives—

with the end of the war, actives—

to be ing of the ship to accommodate the Sea King helicopter and a light gun. These changes might reflect ment costs, which were not made public, will be paid out of con-tingency funds, while the new costs

annual increase in military spending committed under NATO

would not push the 1982-83 de-fense budget, \$24.5 billion at cur-rent prices, beyond the 3 percent

Political Success The spending projections, re-recting lessons learned in the Falklands fighting, were an-nounced last week by Mr. Nott in introducing a white paper listing military objectives. The general plan was approved by the House of Commons on Tuesday but with the likelihood that details would

come under more intense scrutiny during debate in the fall. Mr. Nott's projections seemed to represent a political success. They provided no changes in the direction of foreign policy, amended last year's heavily criticized cutbacks without offering real concessions and seemed to avoid, at least temporarily, the heavy extra ex-

penditures that many had feared. But Mr. Nott was reminded during the two-day debate of earlier decisions that his critics said might have proved disastrous if the war with Argentina had occurred later. It was just a year ago, they recalled, that he announced a signifipercent from last year. The second cant reduction, estimated at about busiest sector, El Paso, Texas, has 25 percent, in the size of Britain's conventional navy.

As his critics put it, some ships went into battle carrying "for sale" signs while others carried the marks of the wreckers' yard. The fleet, essentially, was being reduced to fit the requirements of its NATO role of antisubmarine warfare, according to a Western military attaché, The aircraft carrier Invincible

was to be sold to Australia for

yards — Chatham, Portsmouth and Gibraltar — were being

closed. The frigate and destroyer

fleet was to take the brunt of the

cuts, and the policy of "midlife"

– Lousanne – Switzerland –

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# Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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ANOTHER

stocks", not a "stock market". Despite a stocks", not a "stock market". Despite a bearish economy, our researchers have outperformed major indices. Our prime recommendation. MCI COMMUNICATION \$40, was \$20 when we strongly advocated its purchase during the September-October doldrums, other winners can be cited. Success in refuting prevailing opinion, must be based on the "law of contrary reason" on the fact that the Power-Elite buys, what a mesmerized public sells, during declining markets.

At the same time, our editors reviewed MCI, we warned the Street to "short" TELEDYNE around \$160; current quotation \$100; for every stock is an isolated situation: the "gestalt", the overall tone of the market can be misleading.

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## W. German Bank Denies Problems

FRANKFURT - Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft said in a statement Thursday that romors it has run into liquidity problems or has encountered difficulties on the foreign exchange market are untrue.

The bank which is owned by West German trade unions, said, "Rumors of apparent liquidity difficulties at BFG in connection with problems of Neue Heimat are... foolish and have no basis in fact." It also

denied a problem "with a dollar position."

Neue Heimat is Western Europe's biggest Housing and property development company, and it is also owned by West German trade unions, though BFG has no stake in the company. Earlier this year questions were raised widely about the propriety of investments by some union officials in housing projects that allowed substantial tax savings.

### Sanyo Says Export Sales Up 5.7%

TOKYO — Sanyo Electric, reporting a 4.3 percent increase in profit for the six months ending May 31, said Thursday that export sales for the period totaled 200.8 billion yen (\$775 million), up 5.7 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Overall sales, which were up 6.7 percent, included 197.7 billion yen of electronic appliances, up 4.4 percent from a year earlier, 105.8 billion year of consumer electric products, up 0.2 percent, and 34.3 billion of mdustrial electric products, up 14.9 percent.

Sales of videotape recorders in the first half rose 87 percent from a

year earlier, Sauyo said, while sales of audio equipment fell 26.3 percent.

### Mitsubishi to Limit New Hiring

TOKYO - Mitsubishi Heavy Industries said Thursday it will reduce by 65 percent the number of new employees hired in the fiscal year starting next April following a slump in its shipbuilding division It said shipbuilding orders received in the year ended March 31, 1982, leli 38 percent to 180 billion yen (\$695 million), and orders are expected to decline further this year. New hiring next year will be limited to 590, down from 1,663 this year.

Mitsubishi also said it will build a new plant for production of the Mitsubishi also said it will build a new plant for production of the build u.S. designed Sidewinder missile for the Japanese air force. It said it would deliver 171 of the third-generation Sidewinder missiles to the air increase by 1984.

### Banco Ambrosiano Holds Talks

LUGANO, Switzerland - Talks are under way on the possible sale of Banco Ambrosiano's 45 percent stake in Lugano-based Gotthard Bank, a Gotthard spokesman said Thursday.

Asked to comment on Milan Bourse rumors, he said contacts are

taking place with a number of possible buyers, some of whom are Swiss.

The stake is held by Banco Ambrosiano Holding of Luxembourg. itself 70-percent owned by Banco Ambrosiano, whose former president, Roberto Calvi, was found dead in London last month.

### Japanese, Iran in Steel Accord

TOKYO - A group of six Japanese steel manufacturers has reached basic agreement with the Iranian government to ship 231,000 tons of steel products at an undisclosed price, Nippon Steel said Thursday. It said this is the first steel export contract with Iran in 18 months. The contract follows the recent resumption of long-term contracts between Japanese oil importers and the Iranian National Oil Co., it said. The Japanese group includes Hippon Steel, Nippon Kokan, Kawasaki Steel, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Nisshin Steel and Kobe Steel.

### U.S. Retailers Say Sales Down

NEW YORK - The two largest retail chains in the United States Thursday reported sales declines in June, compared with a year ago, ating weather-related decreases and the generally weak economy. Scars, Roebuck & Co. reported a 1 percent sales drop in the five weeks

ended July 3, to \$1.86 billion, down \$19 million from \$1.88 billion. K mart said sales dropped 1.2 percent in the five weeks ended June 30 to \$1.59 billion, down \$19.9 million from the \$1.61 billion in the same ocnod a year earlier.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## S. African Economy A Golden Nightmare

(Continued from Page 17) for survival on financial aid from the state. One of them, West Rand consolidated, said the government had withdrawn its assistance, forcing the company to begin phasing out its mine operations.

Many expansion programs, begun when the price of gold was soaring above \$600 have been shelved or delayed A new \$304 million shaft system and modern-ization at East Rand Proprietary Mines, near Johannesburg, was predicated on an average gold price of \$600 an ounce. The project has been curtailed.

"We're not at panic stations at the moment, but we've got to cut back wherever we can," said Johan Fritz, chief executive of the gold and uranium division at the General Mining Union Corp., South

Swiss Consumer Prices

BERN — The Swiss consumer price index rose 0.9 percent in une, after a 1.3 percent increase in May, the federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor said ThursAfrica's second-largest mining finance house. The company's 11 mines have trimmed their capital budgets by 12 percent.

The mines are also trying to hold the line on wages. Negotia-tions between mining houses, which are offering a 9 percent raise, and trade unions representing militant white workers who want 15 percent, broke down in the last week of June.

Grievances of black gold miners, meanwhile, have erupted in violence. Eight of them have been killed, while hundreds have been arrested.

Mines Reported Quiet

JOHANNESBURG (AP) South Africa's gold mines were re-ported quiet Thursday after a week

About 2,000 of Kloof's 12,000man black work force were dismissed or chose to go back to trib-al homelands Wednesday because of the unrest, according to a mine spokesman who asked not to be identified. The trouble flared in residential bostels, where miners live without their families.

### COMPANY REPORTS Revenue and profits, in militars, are in load currences unless otherwise indicated

Britain			3st Half - Oper, Net	1982 120.58	1981 106.90
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-çı əldi e	4475		2nd Qear.	1982	1981
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Revenue	369,130.	345,900.	Profits	842.	795
Profits.,	12,280.	11,770.	Per Share	3.71	3.49
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United States			4th Quar.	1982	1987
Cillied Sidles			Revenue	7.240.	7,260.
Chambani			Profits:	34.7	37.0
	i New York			0.68	0.73
2nd Quar.	1982	1981	Per Share		
Oper, Net	58.42	53.03	Year	1782	1981
Per Shore	2.09	2.16	Revenue	5,310.	4,850.
Net Income	57.60	52.52	Profits	225.5	196.6
Per Share	2.05	2.13	Per Share	4.46	3.90

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Compagnie Financière de Paribas **Banque Paribas** 

This change formalises the names by which the Group has been known in domestic and international financial circles for some time.

# Japan, S. Korea Move Closer in Talks on Crucial Credit

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

TOKYO — Almost a year ago, South Korea asked Japan for \$10 billion in aid to bolster the South Korean economy, mired in its worst crisis in 20 years. This week, after arduous negotiations, the two nations have scaled the proposal down to \$4 billion, still one of the largest aid and credit packages ever negotiated, and agreement on its final form seems near.

The agreement was suddenly requested last August by President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea. This week it was discussed by Japanese officials here with South Korea's foreign minister, Lee Burn Suk. U.S. and Japanese banks, already heavy lenders to ailing South Korean industry, are monitoring the official talks closely, reluctant to extend any further credit until an accord on the larger deal is

"Perhaps just minor adjust-ments might be possible" in reach-ing final agreement, said Michio Watanabe, the Japanese finance minister, after meeting with Mr. Lee this week. The remark was interpreted by officials here as a sign that, after long resistance, Japan is ready to make some concessions to South Korea.

By Robert A.Bennett

New York Times Service

failure of Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City will make many

banks much more cautious in lend-

ing to small, precariously financed

exploration companies, bankers

They emphasize that even small

have strong track records.

companies in the oil and gas indus-try will continue to get credit, as long as they are well capitalized

"We plan to expand our business

with the independents on a sound basis," said William A. Lockwood,

senior vice president in charge of

expected to drop out of the mar-

ket. Banks — especially regional ones that are outside oil- and gas-

producing regions and lack the ex-

pertise to judge energy loans -will most likely drop out of the

"In the past few years, so many

regional banks have come to us

asking how to get into the busi-

and procedures, they're going to

Within the oil and gas industry, "the people who have been affect-ed the most are the small inde-

pendents, the drilling contractors

that went out and bought expen-

sive equipment, the mom-and-pop

type operators," said Conrad P.

Albert, senior vice president in

Manufacturers Hanover Bank is

one of the largest lenders to ener-

gy-related companies, with \$4 bil-lion of such loans outstanding. Mr.

Albert said that, even before the

failure of Penn Square, his bank lent only to well-capitalized companies with long experience in the

oil and gas business. And many bankers and bank analysts said

that the failure of Penn Square will

similar approaches.

cause most other lenders to take

Although Penn Square had as-sets of less than \$500 million, it

had made more than \$2 billion in

loans to hundreds of small wildcat

drillers and companies that service the oil-drilling industry in Oklaho-ma. The bulk of these loans were

sold to banks elsewhere in the

United States, causing major losses at a number of large institutions. The problem appears to be that many of these loans were made to

companies that cannot repay them.

The biggest loser appears to have been Continental Illiois Na-tional Bank & Trust Co. of Chica-go, the sixth-largest U.S. banking

company, which bought more than \$1 billion of energy loans from Penn Square. According to some

estimates, Continental's loss may

exceed \$200 million.

charge of energy lending at Manu-

facturers Hanover Trust Co.

market, the bankers said.

Nevertheless, some lenders are

Citibank's energy department.

NEW YORK - Last weekend's

**More Closely at Risks** 

## **Dow Refuses Further Korean Investment**

New York Times Service TOKYO - While officials of South Korea and Japan were negotiating a major aid package for Seoul this week, the chairman of Dow Chemical, the largest foreign corporate investor in South Korea, warned during a visit here that uncertain economic and political conditions in South Korea make new investments there seem unattractive for the near future.

These are difficult days in South Korea," said Robert W. Lundeen, Dow's chairman, adding that he would advise other companies considering investing in South Korea "to weigh the risk-reward equation very carefully" first.

Mr. Lundeen described himself as basically a "Korea booster," and he expressed confidence that Dow's difficulties in South Korea would be resolved and that the country's economy would pick up eventually. "But we're not interested in investing 5 more cents in Korea until the present problems are straightened

Dow Chemical has invested \$150 million in South Korea through a subsidiary, Dow Chemical Korea Ltd., and a 50-50 joint venture, Korea Pacific Chemical Corp.

Apparently the biggest problem lies with the joint venture. Set up in 1969, it produces low-density polyethylene, ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer, which are used in making films, toys, plastic pipe and other products.

Dow's direct subsidiary supplies it with chlorine and caustic soda.

Dow estimates that, during the last two years, it has lost a total of \$60 million in South Korea. To improve matters. Dow wants to merge the joint venture with its subsidiary. Under its proposal, the Korean partners would hold 30 percent of the combined en-

Dow Chemical is pressing Seoul to remove the joint venture's president and three other Korean executives who were nominated by the government. Dow insists they have little business experience.

In response, a spokesman for the president - Paik Suk Chu, a retired general — said Dow's complaints were camouflage hiding its intent to gain full control

of the company.

South Koreans say the main reason for Dow's losses, after a decade of profitable operation, is the fact that capacity was increased sharply in 1980, just as the petrochemical business was entering a slump.

So far all the concessions have rates and foreign restrictions on been made by Mr. Chun, whose Korean exports. Park Chung Hee, had seen real

## country has been battered, after two decades of brisk economic

have losses as a result of loans pur-chased from Penn Square include

Seattle-First National Bank.

Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, Michigan National Bank and

Chase Manhattan Bank (Chase

had already said it expected to

write off \$117 million after taxes

for losses stemming from the col-

lapse of Drysdale Government Securities Inc. last May.)

Many bankers and bank ana-

lysts said they found it hard to understand how Continental and

Chase, giant banks with sophisti-

cated energy departments, could

have invested in the kind of loans

"It's a complete absence of com-

mon sense," said Lawrence W.

Cohn, a bank-stock analyst with

Dean Witter Reynolds. "It boggles

bank's correspondent department,

which deals with other banks. The

loans were not approved by

Penn Square to analyze adequately

the hundreds of energy loans it

The high cost of appraising loan

requests is a reason why many

large banks have not loaned to

small concerns in the energy busi-

ness, "We feel it's hard to make

money lending less than \$10 million," said Edward L. Hoyt, vice

president and head of the petrole-

um banking department of Mor-

gan Guaranty Trust Co. "It takes a

Mr. Hoyt said, however, that Morgan will continue to make

loans to independent operators

and that many are very strong financially. "There's a tremendous

spectrum in the business," he said,

to mom-and-pop type operations."

**Business Failures** 

United Press Inter-

In U.S. Accelerate

NEW YORK - Business fail-

ures in the first six months of this

year exceeded the total for all of

1980. Dun & Bradstreet reported

The credit rating and business

information service said failures for the six months ended July I

amounted to 11,948, or an average weekly rate of 460. This compared

with 11,742 failures, or an average weekly rate of 226, for all of 1980, and with 17,040 closings in 1981, when 8,235 concerns folded during

Last week, the manufacturing

and service sectors nearly doubled

the first six months.

"It's a black eye to all types of in failures from year-ago levels, the energy lending," said George M.

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and Euroconvertibles. Income is paid annually and units can be

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instruments for maturities of less than 12 months.

business days with full interest paid for that period.

redeemed every week at net asset value, less 1%.

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lot of work to make these loans."

In the case of Chase, banking sources said the problem arose because the loans were made by the

generated by Penn Square.

the mind."

ness," said a senior vice president Chase's energy division.
in charge of energy lending for a Mr. Cohn said that the larger major New York bank. "If they do banks should have realized it was

### growth, by rising oil prices, the economic growth averaging 10 perworld recession, soaring interest cent a year, which made South Korea the envy of the developing U.S. Lenders to Look

### Security Talks

Now, with assistance from the United States cut off, Seoul offi-cials are pleading with Japan that they need help for strategic reasons. South Korea spends about 6 percent of its gross national prod-Of Small Energy Firms uct on defense, compared with less than I percent in Japan. The Koreans argue that Japan can rest secure behind a South Korean army of 600,000 facing an increas-Salem, senior banking analyst for Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. Other banks that said they will ingly powerful North Korea.

Japan should look forward 100 or 200 years from now in handling foreign policy matters," said Mr. Lee, newly appointed as foreign minister. "It is absolutely wrong for Japan to assume that the Communists, after communizing the entire Korean peninsula, will stop there.

But the reasons for President Chun's anxiety are mainly economic. Since 1980, when the former parachute commander took over the government with armed forces' backing, South Korean economic growth has averaged little more than I percent on an annual basis. Foreign investors, alarmed by Seoul political instability, have

cut back on plans for spending money in South Korea. "What should I do with the economy?" Mr. Chun asked a group of U.S. academics visiting Seoul recently, a note of anguish in his voice.

Foreign investment in South Korea from private sources totaled \$874 million during the nation's five-year plan of 1972-76, covering 845 projects. But in the 1977-81 plan, such investment dropped to \$634 million, covering just 235 projects.

**Chronic Deficits** 

The earlier inflow of foreign loans and credits helped cover chronic deficits in South Korea's external payments since the first

deficits exceeded \$5 billion a year in recent years, pushing up Scoul's external debt to more than \$33 billion by the end of 1981.

Since January, the inward flow of funds is said to have slowed, to perhaps a quarter of the target level of \$7 billion this year, although officials in Scoul have pro-

vided no figures.
So the talks with Japan are considered critical, with U.S. officials eager for signs that Tokyo will join Washington in backing Mr. Chun. Although the United States halted economic aid two years ago, it remains a close military ally of South Korea, where there are 40,000 U.S. soldiers.

Japan, with a trillion-dollar economy, has already been helping South Korea's \$50 billion economy. For the last two years, such has run about \$73 million a year. The new package would pro-vide several hundred million dollars a year, which might be offered in five years or over a slightly long-er period, plus similar outlays of cash from the Japanese Export-Im-

port Bank. Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party decided to respond after former Premier Kakuei Tanaka made behind-thescenes contact with the Koreans through his secretary, Shigezo Hayasaka, and others.

"There will definitely be an aid agreement with South Korea," Mr. anaka said late last year.

But negotiations deadlocked in

the spring.
One factor was political instability in Korea. There were reports that Mr. Chun might be unseated after a billion-dollar financial scandal, involving close relatives of his wife, erupted in May. As a result of the scandal, 29 bankers, businessmen and money lenders went on trial in Seoul this week, charged with offenses ranging from foreign-exchange violations to bribery to fraud.

Another factor was personal incompatibility between the chief Korean negotiator, Foreign Minis-ter Lho Shin Yong, and Tokyo of-

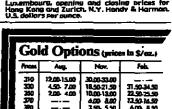
oil pricing crisis in 1973. These ficials, the Japanese said, They deficits exceeded \$5 billion a year complained that Mr. Lho delegated nothing to his aides, so the talks were confined to tense formal proceedings, with no leeway for horsetrading in the corridors. When Mr. Chun transferred Mr. Lho to the Korean intelligence agency a month ago and replaced him with the outgoing Mr. Lee, the aid talks

got a shot in the arm, according to Japanese officials. Mr. Lee is not well known in Tokyo, and this week he has been busy getting acquainted, calling on leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party as well as top government officials, ending with Premier Zen-

ko Suzuki. The newly appointed minister is much more flexible," said a Japanese Foreign Ministry official close to the negotiations. "The climate has changed a great deal."

The great question now appears to be whether political stability can last long enough in South Ko-rea to let the talks make headway.

**Gold Markets** 



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### Notice of Mandatory Redemption

## The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia ("the Bank") A\$30,000,000 6½ per cent. Guaranteed A\$/DM Bonds due 1987

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 10th August 1972 constituting the above Bonds, that A\$3,000,000 nominal of the Bonds is due for mandatory redemption on 15th August 1982. Pursuant to Clause 5(B) of the Terms and Conditions Applicable to the Bonds, 1,166 Bonds have been purchased by the Bank and A\$1,166,000 has been crudited against the amount due for redemption,
2. The serial numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption are as follows:

3. Interest in respect of the Bonds to be redeemed shall cease to accrue on the redemption date and will be payable to that date in accordance with the Terms and Conditions

Appareable to the Bonds.

4. Payment of principal will be made at the rate of A\$1,000 or, at the option of the bearer, DM3783.(0) for each Bond.

5. Payment of Bonds to be redeemed in Australian Dollars will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, logether with all Coupons appertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redeemption date, at the main office of the National Bank of Australasia in London or, at the option of the bearer, at the main office of The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. in London ("the Principal Paying Agent") or at its other offices, or at the other banks, set out below.

6. Payment of Bonds to be redeemed in Deutsche Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons and the paying of the Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons and the paying of the Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons and the paying of the Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons and the paying of the Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons and the paying of the Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons and the paying of the payin

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7. FOR PAYMENT IN DEUTSCHE MARKS, THE BONDS AND COUPONS APPERTAINING THERETO MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE PAYING AGENT FROM WHOM PAYMENT IS REQUIRED ITOGETHER WITH WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE IRREVOCABLE. THAT SUCH PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE IN DEUTSCHE MARKS) NOT LESS THAN FOURTEEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF MANDATORY REDEMPTION.

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Dated: 9th July 1982.

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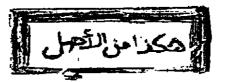
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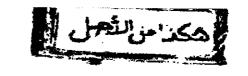
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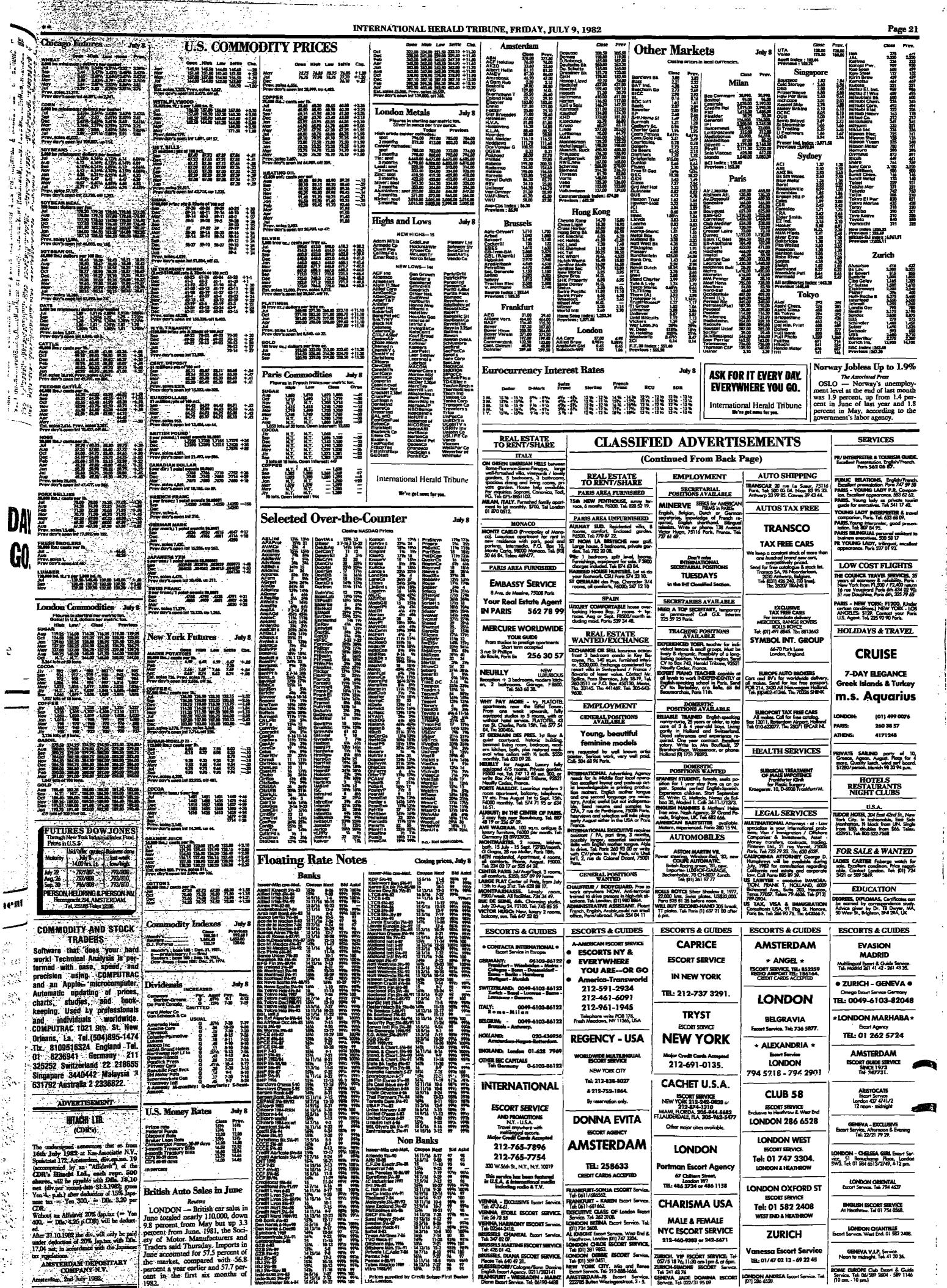
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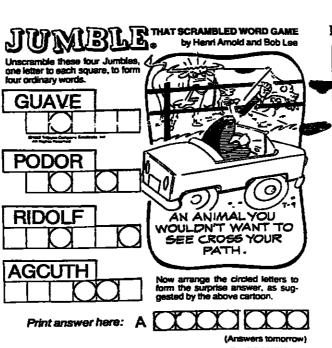












Jumbles. CLEFT DRAMA ENZYME BRANDY Answer Presumably kept cool while performing a hot number—THE FAN DANCER

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



" YA MEAN YOU DON'T HAVE ONE SINGLE STAMP HONORING THE GUY WHO INVENTED PEAKUT BUTTER? BOOKS

By Alain Robbe-Grillet. Translated from the French by Yvone Lenard and Walter Wells. 128 pp. Hard-cover, \$10.95. Paperback, \$4.95. Grove, 196 West Houston St., New York, N.Y. 10014

Reviewed by John Leonard

YOUNG man, Simon Lecoeur. A YOUNG man, Simon Lecceur, disappears from his room in Paris, leaving behind a passport in another name and 99 pages of manuscript man under script. This same young man, under yet a third name, seems to have been teaching "contemporary literary French" at the American School. The police are confused by the disappear-ance, and the critics are mystified by the manuscript.

The manuscript proves to be, of course, the latest "antinovel" by Alain Robbe-Grillet, and his most ambiguous one since "The Voyeur" was published in France 27 years ago.

Simon answering a want-ad ap-

Simon, answering a want-ad, appears at an abandoned workshop. where he meets Djinn, an American girl with a Boston accent. Djinn asks Simon to join her terrorist organiza-tion. Its purpose is not immediately

specified. Simon agrees. For someone who is supposed to "reason like a French-man, positivist and Cartesian," he is astonishingly whimsical, almost Rus-

In the service of Djinn, Simon will meet Jean, a young boy who specializes in dying and resurrection, and who, because of a "dysfunction" of memory, dreams the future. He will meet Jean's green because sixten Man meet Jean's even younger sister, Marmeet Jean's even younger sister, Marie, who attends a logic class on first,
second and third-degree lying, "with
two unknowns," sometimes in harmony. He will be obliged to masquerade
as a blind man with a cane. He will
never meet the train from Amsterdam. And what about that Russian
spilor? sailor?

I don't want to make the plot sound more complicated than it is. Robbe-Grillet has, anyway, always disdained plot, character, psychology and significance, anything that smacks of 19th-century "realism." Part of the fun of "Djinn" — and there is some — is in its send-up of the pop conventions of science fiction, espionage and occult novels. Little Marie tells us that, after graduating from "third-degree lying," she wants to study to become a heroine in novels. "It is a good job, and it allows one to live in the literary style. Don't you think that's prettied?" style. Don't you think that's prettier?

what is complicated about "Djinn," and let's not get into Islamic mythology to explain that title, are its reversals of plot and sex, its breaking down of narrative and identity into pins and needles to be rearranged in time and space. A former statistician time and space. A former statistician and agronomist, Robbe-Grillet seems to be more interested in epistemology than he is in fiction. Simon thinks: "It happens rather often this way,

that we believe in things that are quite false. It is enough that some fragment

Solution to Previous Puzzle AMPLE LOWELL MAINE AROO

of memory comes from elsewhere, enters into some coherent pattern open to it, or else that we unconsciously fuse two disparate halves, or still that we reverse the order of elements in

we reverse the order of elements in some causal system, to fashion in our minds chimerical objects, having for us all the appearances of reality."

This is not exactly what Proust or Bergson had in mind. However, Simon keeps finding himself in the same blind alley until he is no longer Simon. He is, in fact, as blind as the alley first in disguise, and then by an alley, first in disguise, and then by an act of will. Returning to a strange restaurant, he is told, Yesterday, you could not see anything; that was the day we close." Are we blind, to past and future? Have we dreamed ourselves because of dysfunctional memory? Is this sad?

Djinn's organization is pledged to end the oppression of machines on the human spirit and yet she speaks to her faithful through the mouths of mannequins, on tape machines. Is this a political comment, unusual for Robbe-Grillet, or are we being told that identity itself is a machine, a gearbox of dreams, memories, situa-tions and gestures? That identity is an oppression?

Simon at one point might be little Marie's father. At another he might be Djinn, or at least she might be the female half of his androgynous self. At the very beginning of their relationship, Simon tells Djinn, The struggle of the sexes is the motor of history." Sex? Motor? History? Are they all machines?

Not having read any of Robbe-Grillet's recent crinicism, I'm just guessing. And that criticism might not have helped. The antinovels of Robbe-Grillet, Nathalie Sarrante and Michel Butor seem to me to improve the more they depart from the critical theories of their authors, as if some sort of dinn were trying to escape from the laboratory and dream free.

And I shouldn't be guessing at all, according to French theory. The "ana-

logical" method is beyond interpretation. It results in an object, like that slice of tomato in an automat sandwich" mentioned by Roland Barthes in an essay on Robbe-Grillet, "without heredity, without associations and without references." Or, like the hamburgers, wash basins and somp cans of Pop art. "Djinn" has its delightful moments

and its gratifying perplexities. Italo Calvino and Stanislaw Lem would enjoy it. But I wonder if such an antinovel is any longer necessary. Writing years ago about himself, Robbe-Grillet announced that "the world is neither significant nor absurd — it is, quite simply." This statement now seems to me to be quite false, and perhaps even cowardly.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times

Monty Papers Left to Museum

The Associated Press LONDON - The archives of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, rang-ing from letters to his father in World War I to diaries of his World War II campaigns, have been given to the Imperial War Museum here by the Toronto-based International Thomson Organization, which acquired the papers in 1962.

### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

A VEXING problem in commandation tournaments for many years has been the subject of professionalism. Can experts make a living in tournation of the prize money? VEXING problem in American ments that do not offer prize money? And how, if at all, should their activities be controlled?

At low levels, the problem is relatively trivial. A partnership between an expert with little money and a wealthy man with little skill in a pair event does no harm. The sponsor has to do a fair share of the work, and the combination will seldom win.

Much more controversial is the role of the sponsor, usually a very wealthy man and a player of moderate ability, who hires a bunch of top experts to compete in national team championships. Since the sponsor's contribu-tion to the action is usually about 124 percent, he will often win - and has, ndeed, won world titles. The effect is to place a high cash value on a finely tuned sophisticated

expert partnership. Evidently, some are too finally tuned, judging from a couple of partnerships that claimed large regular paychecks until stopped by accusations of cheating. The American Contract Bridge

League has made a series of attempts, largely unsuccessful, to control the situation. Recently, it gave its official blessing to a number of professional organizations that are supposed to watch for possible abuses. All professional players are now re-

quired to join such a group, but it is hard to be sure whether a player is hard to be sure whether a player is receiving payment. Some experts receive indirect payment in the form of for example, brokerage business. Another controversial question concerns the right, and willingness of the organizations to expel those of dubious reputation or to bar them from membership in the first place. membership in the first place.

Most of the questions about profes-sional ethics have been raised in California and the Southwest. New York's top professionals have unblemished reputations. One of them is Peter Weichsel, who has long been regarded as a future world champion.

In the recent Men's Pair Champion-ship, Weichsel found a way to derail an apparantly impregnable contract. He sat West, and as shown South was pushed to five hearts. Four spades could have been doubled and defeated by three tricks for 500 points, but South judged it better to try for a vulnerable game.
At first sight, and even at second

sight, South appears to have only two losers in five hearts doubled. Weichsel as West led the spade king and noted that his partner, Mike Albert of Omaha, Neb., played the ten. This was an attempt to suggest that he held

the diamond queen: In suit preference signalling a high card calls for a high ranking suit.

West responded by shifting to a diamond, making a crucial attack on the declarer's communications. South won with the king in dummy and played clubs. On the third round West made another key play. He ruffed with the heart five, forcing an overuff with the nine.

That ruled out another club ruff, since West would have been able to score a medium trump. But South had another string to his bow. He led a trump to his queen, and Weichsel won in this position.

NORTH **♦**Q9 ♥4 ♦ A 1065 ♠853 **98 ♦** J3 0Q4 SOUTH ♥AJ1072 ♦8 **♣**7

This was another crucial point was tempting to return a trump, it that would have allowed the contri to succeed. South would have casted all his trumps, achieving a double squeeze. West would have to keep his spade and East his heart winner. 30 squeeze. West would have to spade and East his heart winner. 30 neither could keep diamonds and the diamond ten in dummy would so the last trick to bring home the con-

tract.

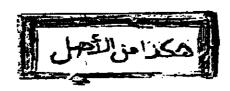
But Weichsel inserted the final milling in South's coffin by leading another diamond. This ruined South's squezze chances by cutting his communication tions, and the "impregnable" contract had been defeated.

NORTH **♦**Q97 ♥943 ♦ A K 1065 WEST EAST(D) AKJ6 **4** 10 8 5 3 2 ♥K865 0 Q94 0 J32 ♣QJ1086 SOUTH VAQIM72 Q 87-

**4**AK73 North and South were South 1 🗸 East Pass LA Dbl. 50

...

West led spade king.



## **SPORTS**

# West Germany, Italy to Meet for Championship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches when SEVILLE, Spain — West Ger- 1 tie. many defeated France on penalty Pierre Littbarski put West Gerkicks Thursday to advance to Sunship agamst Italy

Earlier, m. Barcelona, Paolo Rossi scored twice to sink Poland 2-0, and take Italy through to the final Rossi followed up Monday's hat-trick performance against Bra-zil by netting in the 22d and 73d

France led, 3-2, on penalties when the French goalkeeper saved from Ulrich Stieleke. That put the French on the edge of victory, but on the next penalty Harald Schumacher saved from Didier

After five penalties each the leans were level at 44 and the contest went to sudden death. stop a shot by Maxime Bossis. Horst Hrubesch then took the last

Schumacher dived to his right to kick and slammed it home. The match moved into overtime when regulation time ended in a 1-

many ahead, 1-0, in the 18th minday's World Cup soccer champion use when he struck home a loose ship against Haly:

ball after Jean-Luc Ettrori could only party a shot by Klaus Fisch-

> But Michel Platini scored from the penalty spot in the 27th minute to put France level at 1-1. The spot kick was awarded when Bernd Forster held Dominique Rochetean inside the box. Marious Tresor scored in the

> 92d minute when he volleyed the ball into the net from about 10 meters following a freekick from Alam Gizesse Giresse made it 3-1 for France

the 98th minute when he collected a pass from Six. His shot from the edge of the box went in off Schumacher's right-hand post.
But Karl-Heiaz Rummenigee who came on during the overtime

for Hans-Peter Briegel, pulled one back for West Germany in the

ski's pass

And Fischer leveled the score at 3-3 in the 109th minute when be scored with an overhead kick after Hrubesch had headed the ball to

Italy, bidding to equal Brazil's

**WORLD CUP SOCCER** 

record three titles, will meet the winner of Thursday night's match between West Germany and France in Sunday's final.

It has been a dramatic three days for Rossi, who was in danger of being dropped for the Brazil match after failing to score in Italy's four previous games. "After the first goal, I already

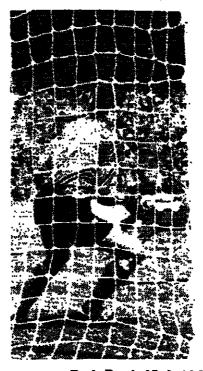
thought that we were in the final, said the Italian manager, Enzo had been suspended for two years as part of the bribery scandal that Bearzot, "The second goal gave us security, and the strong defense in

102d minute when he side-footed the second-half during the Polish rocked the Italian League. The 25-the ball past Ettori from Littbar- counter-attack made us sure of it." year-old striker resumed playing The victory gave Italy a berth in just nine weeks ago, coming close the championship for the fourth to being left off the team.

time. The Italians won consecutive Until the shocking victory over World Cups in 1934 and 1938 and Brazil, he did not have a goal in will be looking to equal Brazil's the tournament. But he has five in mark of three world titles. Italy the last two games and has estabwas beaten by Brazil in the final in lished his credentials as one of the world's great strikers. Rossi's first goal Thursday re-

While Rossi continued his surge, sulted from a well-executed free so did the Italian team, which was kick from the right side by Gian-carlo Antognom. With the Poles given little chance at the start of advancing this far. But after playlooking for a high cross, Antogno-ni chipped the ball in low for Rosing listlessly at the outset it has now beaten desending champion si, who turned it past goalkeeper Argentina, Brazil and Poland in its Jozef Mlynarczyk from six yards last three outings.

Italy, which was held to a scoreless draw by Poland in the first lizing cross beat Mlynarzcyk, leaving Rossi to nod the ball into an round, clearly was the dominant team Thursday. With temperatures at 93 degrees Fahrenheit (34 Celsius), the game was dominated by defense - with the Poles indulging ter in Rossi's comeback story. He in some brutal tackling, particular-ly when Rossi had the ball.





ble losing streaks and prolonged a fifth inning and Jerry Remy's two-third one. Rick Waits won his first run double capped a four-run sev-

Paolo Rossi of Italy (right) scoring the first of his two goals against Poland

## Moorcroft Sets 5,000-Meter Record

OSLO - David Moorcroft of England ran a 55-second final lap to shave nearly six seconds off the 5,000-meter world record Wednes-day night at the Oslo Track and Field Games: Steve Scott, meanwhile, recorded the second-fastest

inile. Moorcroft clocked 13 minutes, 00.42 seconds, well inside the previous best of 13:06.20, which was set by Henry Rono of Kenya in Norway last September

Moorcroft took the lead after 1.200 meters and moved steadily from the pack. His split times were: 1,000 meters in 2.38; 2,000 in 5.12; 3,000 in 7.50, and 4,000 in

### Reno Finishes 4th

Ropo, fresh from nearly breakng his record Tuesday night in Stockholm, Sweden, where he locked 13:08.97, was imable to lose in on Moorcroft and finished. ourth with 13:25.14.

Moorcroft, 29, with a former pest of 13-20.51, increased his peed almost every lap. Lifted by 5,758 specators at Bislett Stadium, se covered the last 400 meters in 55 seconds to shatter the record.

"I am too tired to be happy," he aid. It will take a day or two to mderstand I did it."

New York Times Service

LILLE, France — It was business as usual hursday — a 140-mile (225-kilometer) janut,

arthy over huge cobblestones, in Belgium and rance — for the Tour de France bicycle

acers, who seemed pensive after Wednesday's ancellation by a steelworkers' protest over its

The first week of the 22-day race to Paris

anded in a victory by Jan Raas, a strong printer with the Raleigh team. He finished in

5 hours 55 minutes 42 seconds, Second, 10 sec-

onds behind, were Jos Jacobs of the Vermeer

team, Pierre le Bigant of Mercier, Rene Mar-

tens of Daf, Adrie van Houwelingen of Ver-meer, Kim Andersen of Mercier and Domi-

r, 24 seconds behind Raas. There was no

are based on total clapsed time. With another

ues to wear the leader's yellow jersey. He is collowed by Sean Kelly of the Sem team, no

hreat in the mountains, and Bernard Hinault of Renault Gitane, the overwhelming favorite.

Friday will be one by design. The riders will go

by plane to Brittany after spending the night

n this northern industrial city. The bicycle acers were cautious in their public statements

protesting the closing of their plant in Denain

Andre Chalmel, president of the French professional cyclists union and 113th in this

ear's standings of the Tour de France, spoke

or many when he said: "We understand their

point but can't accept they way they expressed

about the blocking of the road by steelworkers

NORTE n 1984.

If Wednesday was unscheduled as a day off.

week to go before the decisive stages in the

mountains, Phil Anderson of Peugeot contin-

hange in the overall leaders' standings, which

Most of the rest of the pack finished togeth-

ng unemployment.

mone Arnaud of Wolber.

"I was afraid that I was running too hard and I felt the pain in my legs and in my chest with 1,000 meters left to go," Moorcroft said. At 4,000 meters he was timed at 10:28.5, equal to the previous record of 13:96.20. "I didn't hear the loudspeaker, but I heard the noisy, wonderful crowd and I knew I was close to the record," he

The runner-up was Ralph King of the United States in 13:20.85, followed by Nick Rose of Britain in 13:21.29.

Scott, in the mile, and Mary Decker-Tabb, in the women's 3,000, set U.S. records. Scott won in 3:47.69, only 36 hundredths of a second off Schastian Coe's world record. Scott was on record pace 100 meters from the finish.

Dave Fricher led the first 800 meters, being timed in 55.3 seconds at 400 meters and in 1:52.0 at 800. At 1,500 meters, Scott was moving up to the lead at 3:32.6 and easily pulled away from John Walker of New Zealand.

-Walker, the 1,500 Olympic champion in 1976, was timed at 3:49.08 for second place.

runners now hold world records at the beginning and nobody had any 800 meters, 1,000 meters, 1,500 doubts that she was trying to break the record of 8:27.12 held by Ludmilla Bragina of the Soviet Union. She was timed in 2:50.0 for the first 1,000 meters and 5:39.0 for 2,000, but her finishing time of

8:29.71 fell short of the mark.

Ovett Wins 2,000 Meters

Steve Ovett of Britain failed in an attempt to lower the world record in the seldom-run 2,000neter race. He won in 4:57.71, or 6.3 seconds off the world mark of 4:51.4 set by Walker here in June,

Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany placed second in 4:58.42, and John Gregorek of the United States was third in 5:00.19. Gary Cook of Britain won the men's 800-meter race in 1:44.71, the world's fastest time this year.

American, was third in 1:45.55. On Friday, the chase to better Ovett's 1,500-meter world record of 3:31.15 switches from Norway to France, where Ovett is among a strong seven-man field competing in the feature race at the Paris In-



His second goal was set up by winger Bruno Conu, whose tanta-

empty net as he fell to his knees.

The game marked another chap-

David Moorcroft ...taking the record.

## Sutton Wins 250th Game as Astros Beat Cubs

HOUSTON - Don Sutton limited the Chicago Cubs to four hits and took advantage of Phil Garner's two-run homer Wednesday night to give the Houston As-tros a 5-1 triumph and record his 250th victory. The 37-year-old right-hander, 9-

4 for the season, struck out four and walked two in bringing his career record to 250-188. "It's an exciting milestone." Sut-

ton said after becoming the 33d pitcher in major league history to reach the 250-victory mark. "I'd like to go for 300. Now that Gaylord Perry has surpassed that milestone, there's a lot of attention among the bona fide contenders."

Wednesday. "It would have been nice, but it would have been a pleasant surprise," Sutton said. There were plenty of people

Terry Puhl led off the Astros' fourth with a single to right and came home when Garner hit a 1-0 delivery from Allen Ripley (3-1) over the left-field barrier for his sixth home run of the season and his second in three games.

Houston added another run in the sixth on Dickie Thon's double, Puhl's fly to left, and Ripley's wild pitch to Ray Knight.

went to third on Puhl's single to right. Puhl later stole second and both he and Thon scored-when Jose Cruz hit a single to left.

the seventh mning brow the lone Chicago run.

In Philadelphia, San Diego scored three runs in the second inning and held on to beat Philadel-phia, 5-3. Tim Lollar picked up his phia, S-3. Tim Lollar picked up his aheim, Calif., Von Hayes hit a ninth victory in 11 decisions. He two-run homer in the seventh in-

Leon got the final out for his sev-

### Dodgers 3, Expos 1

In Montreal, Mike Marshall hit a two-run homer and Fernando Valenzuela became the major Los Angeles beat Montreal, 3-1. Valenzuela, who completed his 10th game in 19 starts, scattered

eight hits, walked two and struck out six to help the Dodgers to their fifth consecutive victory on the

### Giants 3, Mets 2

In New York, Reggie Smith's two-run homer in the eighth inning gave San Francisco a 3-2 victory over New York and handed the slumping Mets their fifth consecu-tive loss. Smith's homer, his sixth, capped a three-run eighth off Brent Gaff (0-1), who was making his first major-league start.

### Braves 3, Cardinals 2

In Atlanta, Claudell Washington and Bruce Benedict hit runscoring singles to spark the Braves to a 3-2 victory over St. Louis. A beanball incident prompted the ejection of Cardinal pitcher Joa-quin Andujar (7-7), who hit Bob Horner in the neck in the seventh inning after a previous warning for throwing brushback pitches.

### Reds 6, Pirates 3

In Pittsburgh, pinch hitter Wayne Krenchicki hit his first major-league home run, a three-run ed a five-run n inning and belped the Reds snap a nine-game losing streak with a 6-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

### Indians 8, Angels 6

In the American League, at Anwhat proved to be the winning

land will try to obtain injunctions blocking the move. "I don't know if they will and I'm not concerned

Davis, accompanied by one of his players — Gene Upshaw, presi-

dent of the NFL Players Associa-

tion - said that ticket sales in Los

Angeles could begin in late July.

The majority of the commission-

ers, meanwhile, welcomed Davis

warmly. In approving the financial

package, the commissioners agreed to lend Davis \$6.7 million over five

years for the Raiders to use in relo-

cation expenses and for the cost of

In addition, the contract called

for 150 private luxury boxes to be

Ferragamo Rejoins Rams

Quarterback Vince Ferragamo has

signed a contract to rejoin the Los

Angeles Rams of the National

Football League after a year in the

ANAHEIM, Calif. (AP)

building a permanent practice fa-

## Coliseum Group Clears Way For Raider Franchise Shift

LOS ANGELES -- The Los Angeles Coliseum Commission, despite vehement opposition by its university tenants, has approved an agreement with the Oakland Raiders of the National Football

the University of Southern California contended that the deal would cut into the available seating and cost them money. They also claimed that they were snubbed in

But William Robertson, one of the commissioners who negotiated the pact, denied those charges. He called the agreement a "fair and

Brushing aside the prospect of further legal challenges that could the contract was wo lion over three years.

cility.

built by Davis.

Canadian Football League, the Rams' public relations director, Jerry Wilcox, said Thursday. The Los Angeles Herald Examiner said the contract was worth \$1.1 mil-

### Transactions MIAMI DOLPHINS—Signed Eric Lookso, offensive tockle, and Romale Lee and Joe Rose,

BASEBALL

BASEBALL
American League
TEXAS RANGERS—Ploced Steve Comer, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Called up pan Boltono, pitcher, from Denver of the American Association.
CLEVELAND INDIANS—Assigned Joe Charboneou, autileider, from Charleston of the International League to Chaltonooga of the Cauthorn League.

Medianal Langua ST.LOUIS CARDINALS—Staned Todd Warrell pitcher, and assigned him to Eric of the

Robinson, forward, to the New York Knickerbockers for Mourice Lucas, forward.

Indians what appeared to be an insurmountable 8-1 lead. But it proved decisive when California rallied for five runs in the bottom of the seventh on a two-run homer

row for the Angels.

game of the season after six losses

to snap the Indians' five-game

slide. The loss was the eighth in a

Hayes' seventh homer gave the

### by Fred Lynn and a three-run plast by Reggie Jackson. White Sox 7, Tigers 0

In Chicago, Harold Baines, with just six home runs prior to Wednesday's game, hit three — including a grand slam — against Detroit in support of Dennis Lamp's five-hitter as Chicago coasted to a 7-0 triumph over the Tigers. Lamp (6-3) registered his first shutout of the season and his second complete game in 15 starts. The 29-year-old right-hander struck out seven and walked none.

### Royaks 3, Blue Jays 1

In Kansas City, Mo., Willie Aikens and Jerry Martin hit two homers to lift the Royals to a 3-1 victory over Toronto. Larry Gura (10-4) pitched a four-hitter for his sixth complete game of the year. Red Sox 8, Rangers 5 In Arlington, Texas, consecutive home runs by Dwight Evans and Jim Rice highlighted a three-run

run second inning, and Tim Landner drove in three runs with a single and a two-run homer to lead Minnesota to an 11-8 triumph over Milwaukee Vankees 5, A's 3

enth as Boston beat Texas, 8-5.

Boston held on despite a five-run

Texas ninth that featured a grand.

Twins 11. Brewers 8

In Milwaukee, Gary Gaetti hit a three-run homer to highlight a six-

slam by Larry Parrish.

In Oakland, Calif., Dave Winfield hit a three-run homer in the first inning — his sixth home run in his last 24 at-bats — and New York held off the A's for 5-3 victory. The homer was the 15th of the season for Winfield, with 11 of them coming on the road. Roger Erickson, with help from Dave LaRoche and Rich Gossage, picked up his sixth victory in 13 decisions. Gossage registered his 16th save.

### Mariners 8, Orioles 7

In Seattle, Todd Cruz delivered two-out single in the bottom of the ninth to score pinch runner Bobby Brown from second with the winning run and lift Seattle to an 8-7 victory over Baltimore. Bill Caudill (8-3) picked up the victory after pitching the ninth and strik-ing out the side.

## Eckersley, Valenzuela Earn **Selection to All-Star Contest**

The Associated Press
NEW YORK --- Dennis Eckersley of the Red Sox will probably start, and relief aces Dan Quisen-

berry of the Royals and Rollie Fingers of the Brewers are being counted on for late-inning support next Tuesday, when the American League tries to halt a 10-year dry spell at the major league baseball All-Star game in Montreal.

They head the eight-man American League pitching staff selected Wednesday. Manager Billy Martin of the Oakland A's and President Lee MacPhail of the American League also chose two other bullpen specialists, Mark Clear of Boston and Rich Gossage of the New York Yankees. The National League also

named an eight-man staff, includ-ing Fernando Valenzuela of the Dodgers, who leads the major leagues with 12 victories, and Steve Carlton of the Phillies, an 11-game winner. Also on the National League staff are Steve Rogers of the Expos, who leads the league with 2.04 earned run average, Phil Niekro of the Braves, Mario Soto and Tom Hume of the Reds. Steve Howe of the Dodgers and Greg Minton of the Giants.

The California Angels, mean-while, will have four players in the American League starting lineup. First baseman Rod Carew, second

New York

baseman Bobby Grich and outfielders Reggie Jackson and Fred Lynn, all of the Angels, will be joined by catcher Carlton Fisk of the White Sox, shortstop Robin Yount of the Brewers, third baseman George Brett of the Royals and outfielder Rickey Henderson of the A's.

Montreal and Philadelphia each will field three National League starters. Catcher Gary Carter and outfielders Andre Dawson and Tim Raines will represent the Expos, while the Phillies will have third baseman Mike Schmidt, second baseman Manny Trillo and first baseman Pete Rose, Shortstop Dave Concepcion of the Reds and outfielder Dale Murphy of the Braves are the other two starters.

Joining the four American League relievers are starters Eckersley, Jim Clancy of Toronto. Ron Guidry of New York and Floyd Bannister of Seattle. Martin said in Oakland late Wednesday night that he planned to start Eckersly, the sidearming right-hander, against the National League's pre-dominantly right-handed-hitting Quisenberry, 4-3 with a 2.13

,

earned run average, leads the majors with 22 saves this season Eckersley (9-6) with a 3.25 ERA. is the top winner on the American League staff.

### Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

Cleveland 120 120 280—8 8 0
Colifornia 600 106 50—6 7 2
Walts, Spitiner (7) and Hassey; Witt, Hossler
(5), Mahler (8), Porsch (8) and Boare, W—
Walts, 1-6, L—Witt, 4-3, HR— Cleveland, Hayes
(2), Colifornia Limit (2), Be Interes (4). 300 000 020—5 11 1 100 010 010—3 7 2 000 100 100---2 8 2 egor; Langford, Beard (8) and News Frickson, 4-7 . Minion (6) and May: Gaff, Allen (6) and Erickson, LoRocha (8), Gos N-Erickson, 6-7, L-Locus Francisco, R.Smith (6). 000 000 101-2 6 1 Arighty Andylar, Kaaf (7), Keener (7), Lainil (8) and D.Porter; Camp. Bedroslon (7), Garber (8) and Benedict, W—Comp. 4.1 L—Andular, 7-7. HR—St. Louis, Oberkfell (1).

Chicago 600 600 100—1 4 0 021 021 011-8 13 1 Seattle
Davis. Grimsley (2). Strokes (6), Stoddard
(3) and Nolan: Neison, Andersen (5), Coudill (9)
and Sweet. W—Coudill, 8-1. L—Staddard, 1-3,
HR—Baitimore, Lowenstein (12).

000 201 02x-5 7 0

000 000 105-6 11 1

Rioley, Proly (7), Compbell (8) and J.Davis.

Suiten and Puleis, W—Suiten, 9-4, 1.—Ripiey, 3-1. HR—Houston, Garner (6). San Diego 171—5 12 0

Loller, Show (8), Lucas (7), DeLeon (7) and T.Kennedy: Bystrom, Mange (6), Lyle (8), McGraw (7) and B.Diaz W.— Luter, 9-2, L.—

### Major League **Standings**

W L Pct. GB

Segver, Price (7	), Hume (7), Horris (9) and	Allwaukee	4	5	34	<i>5</i> 70	1
Van Garder: Ca	ndelorio, Takutve (7) and	Baltimore	4	2	34	.538	37
T Peng. W-Hume.	24 L-Tekutve, 5-3. HRs-	Detroit	4	D	37	.519	5
Cincinnati, Cedena	(7), Krenchicki (1).	New York	34	9	38,	<i>5</i> 06	6
AME	ICAN LEAGUE	Cleveland	3	•	40	,487	77
Toronto	010 080 000—1 4 D	Toronte	2	5	45	.438	117
Kansas City	MO 10x-3 5 1		West				
Cloney and B.M	artinez; Gura ar., "laught,	Konsos City	6	7	33	<b>.588</b>	_
W- Jarro, 10-4, L-	-Clancy, 7-6. HRs-Toronto,	California	4	5	IJ	549	3
Barfield (7): Kort	us City, Alkens (4), Martin	Chicogo	4	2	36	-538	4
(6).		Seaffie	4	£	38	<i>5</i> 37	4
Detroit	000 000 000-0 5 2	Cakland	34	5	4	,429	13
Chicose	000 810 15x-7 6 1	Texas				Æ	
Histor, Rucker	(8), Soso (8) and Partish;	Minnesota	2	5	50	.301	<b>Z3</b> Y
i ama and Fisk. Y	Y-Lamp, 6-1. L-Vidur, 1-5.	NAT	'ional Leagu	Ę			
HRsChicago, Bai			East				
Beston	000 030 401-6 16 1		W	•	L	Pct.	CI
Tex05	006 90g g05—5 5 3	Philipdelphia				-556	
Terrez, Class	(9) and Gedman; Hough,	St. Louis				,554	
Aurobelia (5) and 9	iundberg. W-Torrez. 5-5. L-	Pittsburgh				.513	
Housel 7-4 HR-B	ston, Evens (18), Rice (12);	Monireal				.506	
Tayos I A Porrish	(5), Siein (1),	New York	30	9	44	<i>.</i> 443	77

Chicage
Ujdur, Rucker (8), Soso (8) and Portish;
Lamp and Fisk W.-Lamp, 6-2. L.-Ujdur, 1-5.
HRs.--Chicago, Baines 3 (9).
Beston

On any age 5 5 1 Terrez. Cleer (9) and Gedman: Housh, Alirabella (5) and Sundbers, W.—Terrez. 55, L.— Hough, 7-6, HR.—Beston, Evons (10), Rice (12): Tysos, L.A.Parrish (5), Siela (1). 32 52 381 14/2 Milwoukee 80 May 201 M 50 30 425 — 47 34 580 376 46 39 534 7 39 45 444 13 35 44 432 1576 32 49 395 1899

### NEW YORK - Maurice Lucas of the New York Knicks flew to China this week for a tour with the National Basketball Players Association team, maware that he was just about to be traded to the Phoenix Suns for Len (Truck)

Robinson.

draft, but failed.

Maurice Lucas



Len (Truck) Robinson

**TOUR DE FRANCE** never fast in Fontaine-au-Piré, which has 1,250 inhabitants, two cafés, a school, a church, a

For the last four years, the village has been working to become the smallest town in France ever to welcome a day's finish for the

What inspired Fontaine-au-Piré was the same dream that moves other communities

year's race start there. "Around here, nobody is rich," the mayo

- The race organizers, deploring the incident, announced that the canceled stage, a team time trial, would be held instead on Monday. Racers and managers accepted the change, and so life goes on in the Tour de France.

Disrupted Team Trials and Village Tribulations

Down the road, about 60 miles from here, in the village of Fontaine-an-Piré, life went on a

bit more slowly Thursday. But then the pace is

few shops, two small textile plants and many

Tour de France, which started in 1903. "Nobody took us seriously," said the village's mayor, Jean-Marie Lemarre. (His village is so small that the mayor's job is passed from father to son, and has been for generations. Thus the family name, Lemaire: "The May-

along the route: a place in the sun, international television coverage and newspaper datelines, a day of being just as important as Paris, the traditional finish line. For these reasons, Basel bid at least \$500,000 for the right to have this

says. "Some are even living quite modestly."
When Lemaire and a village delegation first
went to Paris to present their bid, "the organiz-

By Sam Goldaper

New York Times Service

Lucas probably was not

surprised when the trade was an-

nounced late Wednesday since the

Knicks and the Suns have been

trying to exchange power forwards

for several weeks. They tried to

work out several trade combina-

tions before last week's college

The only certainty is that Hubie

Brown, the Knicks' new coach, got

the man he wanted Robinson,

who is 30 years old and 6 feet 7

Atlanta in the 1976-77 season.

ing. Lucas, also 30, is 6-9.

inches tall, played for Brown in

Lucas' future with the Suns is

"I look at it as a big plus for

myself," Robinson said from his home in Phoenix, "I felt I have

done all I can for the organization,

and it was time to make a move.

I'm back playing for Hubie, and I

think he was the key to getting me

started. There are few cities in this

league where every player wants to

play, and New York is one. I don't

ly going to get to play in New York."

not clear. The team is in the pro-

Marcel Tinazzi, 84th overall, added: "We've never prevented those guys from working and they shouldn't have interfered with us. We're — money, equipment, all the enormous de-mands the Tour makes. Everybody smiled. But Fontaine-an-Piré remained a candidate." dering a jeb too." ---A year ago the village won its case and was

listed as the finish point of the fifth stage. ately," Lemaire said. "I waited until the offi-cial map was published, showing Fontaine-au-Piré. Until then nobody would have believed

Last November the town began to prepare for the arrival. Roads to be used by the cyclists were resurfaced, sidewalks were renaired, a dressing room with showers was built, houses were repainted.

To raise funds, the village became, as the newspaper France-Soir put it, a gigantic factory. Cottage industries sprang up to produce T-shirts, hats, pennants, gadgets of all kinds for sale in the region. Everybody worked at night, after regular jobs, except for pensioners and school children, who worked during the day. "The work helped bring the region to life," the mayor says. A bank loan was arranged and

a raffle, with gifts worth 15,000 francs (about \$2,200) was set up, with 17,000 tickets sold.

So, alerted by 50,000 brochures distributed in the north of France, a large crowd gathered Wednesday in Fontaine-au-Pire. Flowers awaited each of the 17 teams, and the town hall was decorated with the flag of each nation represented in the Tour de France. There was champagne on ice. And the riders were

stopped 25 miles away in Denain. By the time the steelworkers dispersed, the riders were gone by car to their hotels in Lille for Thursday's stage. Some officials of the race made it to Fontaine-au-Pire, but none of the

Eventually the crowd went home. They are expected back next year when the Tour de-France will try again, officials announced late

Wednesday night, to reach the village.

keep Lucas, he would help in their efforts to become a more rugged "The trade will work out well

for all involved," said Jerry Colan-gelo, the Suns' general manager. 1974. In 74 games last season he averaged 19.1 points and 9.7 re-Truck will be better in a new situation and a fresh start." bounds. He played for Brown in Atlanta for four months after havsought a power forward, obtained ing been traded by the Bullets for Lucas from the Nets at the start of last season for Ray Williams. Lutop draft choice. He signed with cas and Williams made major con-New Orleans as a free agent in tributions to their new teams, but 1977, and was traded to Phoenix in

### 'Unanimous Decision'

1979.

tract contains a no-trade clause.

The Knicks are the fifth team

for Robinson since he came into

the league as the Washington Bul-

lets' second-round draft choice in

Tom Henderson and Washington's

"This was a unanimous decision by the New York management," Brown said. "In order to acquire quality, you must give up value in return. We are acquiring a player of All-Star ability. Wherever he has played, Robinson has been a major force in the team's fast imcess of change, and Lucas, with others, could be used in more tradprovement.

We are getting a versatile player who can play two positions small forward, as he played with Washington and Phoenix, and big forward, with Atlanta and New Orleans. He is a player who can lead his team in scoring as well as average 10 rebounds a game."

Asked whether he was a big or a small forward, Robinson replied: "I'm a basketball player, and people can play me where they want. I'm as strong as a big forward, but shorter than a big forward." helped the The Suns had made known for pionship.

Knicks Trade Lucas to Suns for Robinson Robinson, who has three years some time that they would like to remaining on his contract, had to approve the trade, since the con-

> The Knicks, who had long both have now been traded. Wil-

> liams was sent to the Kansas City

Kings last week for Phil Ford. Lucas, who averaged 15.8 points and 11.3 rebounds, was one of the few steady performers in the Knicks' dismal season, in which they won only 33 games and fin-ished last in the Atlantic Division. But with a change of coaches, a change of personnel usually oc-curs. Lucas' departure may be the

Lucas also played for Brown, when he coached the Kentucky Colonels of the American Baskethall Association. The Suns will be his sixth team

start of the Knicks' contructing a

new image.

since he left Marquette University in 1974 to play in the ABA with St. Louis. He has a 17.4 career scoring POOTBALL average. His best seasons were Notional Football League
HOUSTON OILERS—Slaned Randy Hertel,
auarterback: Watter Donlets, wide receiver;
Robert Davis and Richard Suchasuk, light ends;
Greg Fry, offensive tackle: Ed Pryts and John
Wode and Todd Volkart, linebackers. with the Portland Trail Blazers. In 1976-77 he averaged 20.2 and helped them win the NBA cham-

# leagues' first 12-game winner as

# BASEBALL ROUNDUP

about it. It's nice to be included Sutton was a contender for a berth on the National League All-Star team, but he was not among the selections that were announced

around the league deserving of it."

In the eighth, the Astros scored two more runs. Then walked and

Jay Johnstone's RBI double in

Padres 5, Phillies 3

## went into the eighth inning with a ning off Andy Hassler to provide four-hitter and a 4-1 lead Dut was lifted after allowing home runs to Gary Matthews, his 13th, and Mike Schmidt, his ninth, on considers. Williams then The victory snapped two nota-

team intended to transfer the By Victor Merina franchise to Los Angeles. "They're going to do what they have to do," Davis said of threats that the NFL and the City of Oak-

Los Angeles Times Service League that is designed to bring the team from Oakland to Los An-

eeles this season. Immediaely after the 7-1 vote, the Raiders' managing general partner, Al Davis, told a packed news conference that the Raiders would begin working out details for the move from Oakland within the next few days.

The commissioners approved their deal with Davis even after Charles Young, chancellor of the University of California, Los An-geles, said it would leave that university "hanging out to dry."
Officials from both UCLA and

the negotiations.

equitable contract."

BASKETBALL
Motional Basketball Association
PHOENIX SUNS—Traded Len "Truck"

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Brian Clark, place kicker, to a mutil-year contract, Released Jeff Roberts, linebacker, ST.LOUIS CARDINALLS—Signed Tyrone Gray, wide receiver, to a series of one-year SAN DIEGO CHARGERS-Signed Maury

SAN Diggs Control and Macry Macry Suford, punter; Fred Cook, defensive end; Brien Peets, light end; Gordon Bonks and Tony Jackson, wide receivers; Don Brown, lockle; Chuck Benbow, Donald Roy King and Cortion Finister, running backs; and Dart Romsey and klike Back, defensive backs. SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Bruca Scholtz, linebocker, to a series of one-year contracts through 1985. Signed Fred Anderson and Mark Bell, defensive ends, and Anthony Pao HOCKEY

National Hectary League
HARTFORD WHALERS—Named Gordle
Have special assistant to the managing general portner.

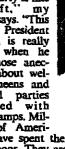
MONTREAL CANADIENS—Signed Algin

## **OBSERVER** Unfit for Poverty

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A man whose job is to help the poor tells me the current recession has produced a new class of citizens. He calls them "unskilled paupers." They are people who spent all their lives working at jobs and consequently never had time to master the arts of poverty.

"Poverty is like a craft," my friend says. "This is what President Reagan is really saying when he tells those anecdotes about welfare queens and cocktail parties financed with food stamps, Millions of Americans have spent their entire lives



being poor. They are just as good at poverty as master machinists and carpenters are at their jobs." in the past couple of generations the United States has institutionalized poverty so that we now have extended families in which the pauper's traditions are passed along from father to son to grand-child, along with the old family

Baker

"Being poor requires an aston-ishing degree of training," my friend says. "It looks easy to people who have so much money that their main worry is trying to locate the newest tax shelter, but strip one of those high-taxed cats of his income and chances are he'd be found frozen to death in a cardboard box on the sidewalk some morning next January."
The soaring unemployment

caused by the current recession is an eye-opener for a lot of people, people who have always had jobs and complained about the easy life led by welfare clients. Suddenly out of work, these people are finding that poverty isn't the bowl of cherries they thought it was. They're finding it takes a lot of skills they don't have.

It's conceivable that the flood of amateurs pouring into the poverty field may finally bring America's paupers the respect they deserve. If prosperity is just around the corner, as President Reagan says, presumably a lot of unskilled paupers will go back to jobs in factories and offices and spread the word that surviving at poverty is just as

hard as oiling a production-line ro-bot or padding an expense account for a two-week trip to Paris.

Then maybe American paupers will gain the recognition they de-serve. I doubt the Congress will ever create a Pauper Day to cele-brate this distinctive endeavor as we now celebrate Labor Day. That would require acknowledging that pauperism is an inevitable part of the American economic system. It would mean saluting those who do this essential job so skillfully. Still, I think it's possible our paupers might come out of this re-cession with a little more public re-

spect. All those amateurs now discovering how much moxie it takes for a pauper to find the rent money, pay the kerosene bill and spend a seven-day week staring into space without going insane are bound to speak up when some col-league who always held a job starts talking about "welfare burns." I think they'll say, "Not welfare burns — welfare craftsmen."

Just how tough an unskilled pauper can make things for himself is illustrated by a story my friend tells of working in a fuelassistance program for the needy.

A married couple new to poverty and unable to keep warm on their government allotment of wood decided last winter to try their hand

at pauper skills.

By living together they were entitled to only one quota of wood. If they lived apart, each would get one quota, giving them twice as much heat if they pooled their wood. They didn't want to sepa-rate though. Instead, the husband decided his wife should notify the government that he had died. Thereafter he would make a separate application for wood from a

He did so, but applied under his right name and mailed his application the same day his wife mailed hers. Both applications arrived on my friend's desk in the same mail. He could hardly fail to notice the names were the same, and he scanned the husband's application

Among other information the form requested was "wife's occu-The husband had answered, "widow." This couple is obvi-ously unfit for poverty. If the gov-ernment doesn't send them back to work it will be responsible for their being found frozen to death in a cardboard box someday next Januагу.

New York Times Service

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# Charles Berlitz's Wonderful House of Language

By Carol Krucoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When
Charles Berlitz was a child, each family member spoke to him in a different language: his mother in French, his father English, his grandfather German and his cousin and baby-sitters Spanish.
"My bedroom walls were lined

with charts of animals and foods and parts of the world," the lin-guist recalled about growing up in the New York home dominated by his grandfather, language-teaching innovator Maximillian Berlitz. "Each person would talk with

me in their particular language and point to things on the charts ask-ing 'What is this?'

By the time he was 3, Berlitz now 66, spoke four languages and was trying to make up one of his

"I didn't realize they were speaking different languages. I thought every person had their own particular way of speaking. Since I'd hear my mother switch to German when she spoke to my grandfather, I thought everyone had to learn everyone else's way of speaking to communicate. I wanted my own language, too."

Although his family dissuaded

him from creating a new one, his grandfather (who spoke 58 lan-guages) made sure that — from the age of 8 on — young Charles learned a different language every year. Today he speaks more than two dozen in varying degrees of fluency — "about 12 well enough to be interviewed in and about 15 more with the aid of a dictionary — and is listed in People's Alma-nac as one of the 15 most eminent linguists in the world, (He has not been affiliated with the Berlitz Schools — now a subsidiary of Macmillan Inc. — since the late

### Language as Insight

Language, said Berlitz, "is far more than different words used to communicate. It is a psychological outlook, an insight into the way people of another culture think." An example is the Russian adjective — krasivaya or krasnava to describe a "beautiful" woman. Both are derived from krasniy, which means red.

This has nothing to do with politics," said Berlitz "Red has been a favorite color in Russia for many centuries. Coincidentally, it also happens to be a favorite in

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China, where red is proverbially the color of joy, celebration and marriage, and white is associated with death and mourning."

Knowing just one language, he said, "is like living in a huge, won-derful house and never leaving one room. The force and excitement of learning a language is in discovering a whole new way of looking at the world. When we penetrate this different way of thinking, we have added another dimension to our own personalities."

Besides directing language programs around the world and authoring more than 100 language books, Berlitz served as a U.S. Army counter-intelligence officer off and on for 26 years. His language proficiency saved his life several times and nearly exposed him once.

"I was posing as a waiter behind enemy lines, and a German officer read aloud something very funny. Since I wasn't supposed to know the language, I had to suppress a laugh. It was very difficult."

### Lost Civilizations

An underwater archaeologist, Berlitz's great passion is exploring the mysteries of Atlantis and the Bermuda Triangle, the subject of his best-selling book that won the Dag Hammarskjold International Prize for Nonfiction in 1976. "My interest in the origins of

language led me to the study of civilizations before ours," said Berlitz, who lives in Fort Lauderdale. In response to skeptics' dismiss-al of his Bermuda Triangle book as "bunk," Berlitz rolls out a German proverb: "The only time I object is if someone makes a strong criti-cism whose mind is unclouded by the information."

Not surprisingly, Berlitz seems to have a foreign saying or anec-dote for virtually everything. "Did you know," he said, "that the lineal descendant of Dracula is working in Bucharest in a blood bank?"

Berlitz's storehouse of facts, anecdotes and trivia has been compiled into a fascinating compendi-um, "Native Tongues" (Grosset & Dunlap), which touches on everything from "language incidents that changed history" to "insults and profanity around the world."

"I have tried," he said, "to write an overview of how language has affected the peoples of the world all through history. People feel

very strongly about their language. When conquerors have taken over another country, the last three things the conquered will give up

not necessarily in this order are their religion, their cooking

and their language." The 2,796 languages and about 7,500 dialects in use, he notes, draw upon the 90 possible phonetic sounds humans can make.

One of the great mysteries, Berlitz said, "is why different peoples have produced different languages. "It may be a question of climate. For some reason, people living on the seacoast in hot countries seem to speak fast and slur words together. People in the mountains usually tend to have a very measured, slower speech, maybe because they need more air."

One of the great mysteries, Berlitz said, "is why different peoples have produced different languages. It may be a question of climate. It may be a question of climate. For some reason, people living on the seacoast in hot countries seem to speak fast and slur words together. People in the mountains usually tend to have a very measured, slower speech, maybe because they need more air."

"Basque is probably a remnant of a cave language spoken before the glaciers covered great parts of the northern hemisphere. Its ex-tremely difficult structure and vocabulary have elicited the Spanish proverb: When God wished to punish the Devil, he condemned him for seven years to study Basque.' "

One of the easiest languages to learn, he said, is English, the second-most widely spoken in the world. (Chinese is first.)

Today's international traveler could get by in any country by learning "a rock-bottom basic eight-word vocabulary," said Berlitz, whose book includes "the world's shortest phrase book in the most [25] languages." Supplement-ed with gestures, these phrases "can establish an initial communications breakthrough": excuse me, please, thanks, where is, how much is, yes, no and good.

And how does a linguist identify his "native tongue?" It probably comes down to "what you say," says Berlitz, "when you hit your thumb with a

For him, it's French.

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Charles Berlitz: The gift of tongues.

## Lode of Linguistic Lore

WASHINGTON — Among the language lore compiled by linguist Charles Berlitz:

Language probably evolved from a series of sound signals

such as those used by birds. The first words were undoubtedly warnings like "Look out!" or instructions to stay away from one's

• Laughter in English also says "mother" (ha-ha) in Japanese; "hi" says "yes" (hai); "auto" sounds like "father" (otoh), and "Ohio" like "Good morning" (ohayo).
• If you can't remember the Japanese phrase for "You are wel-

"Don't touch my mustache." To pronounce the Spanish expression for "That's exactly it!" (Eso si que es) spell s-o-c-k-s.

The Italian greeting Ciao! comes from a form of the word "slave." schizo, or "I am your slave."

The size of words may be misleading. In Hawaiian, a tiny reef fish is called humohumokunokuapuaa and a giant ocean fish is

• The internationally used Rx on prescriptions is an ancient Egyptian hieroglyph for the eye of Horus, Egyptian god of medi-

The Chinese word for "good" is written by combining the ideograms for "woman" and "child." One "woman" under "roof" means "peace," two "women" means "a quarrel," and "women" by a "door" is "jealousy."
The American Indian name for Chicago is "The Place of the Skunk Cabbage" and for Manhattan, "The Place of Great Drunk-

 Some Chinese equivalents of Western names translated literally from the original language: Nixon — "mud overcoming forest"; Kissinger — "lucky work house"; Reagan — "thunder root."

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### **PEOPLE**

New Zealand Lifts Bar On Snakes for Bo Derel

New Zealand lifted its rul against importing snakes so Ame ican actress Bo Derek can bring i a 5-meter (16-foot) boa constricte for the making of the film "Ev and That Damn Apple." New Zer land is free of snakes, which allow flightless birds including the kiw the country's national symbol, is survive. The government sail snakes brought in for the film wi have to be male and incapable of breeding. Prime Minister Robes Muldoon said: "If the thing did a cape it would either pine away for lack of company or die of old age.

Five Russians and one America won the top six prizes in the voca category of the seventh interna-tional Tchaikovsky competition Lidya Zabilyasta, 28. of Kiev wo the top woman's prize and Page Burchchuladze, 27, of Tbilisi wor the men's. Khuraman Kasmowi won the silver medal for womer and Gegam Grigoryan for the men Dolora-Maria Zapic, a 30-year-ok mezzo-soprano from New York City, won a bronze medal for third place in the women's section. The other American in the vocal finals Steven West, 32, of San Diego.
Calif., placed seventh among the eight men but was awarded a spe-cial prize for the best performance of a Russian composition. Norther Kinners of Japan, the only office woman finalist from a non-communist country, was awarded an honorary diploma and also a special prize for the best performance.

Mohammed al-Fassi is in trouble of B side hotel where he and his enten rage have been staying in Holly-wood, Fla. The Saudi Arabian sheikh was arrested, briefly, at the Diplomat Hotel which claims he owes \$1,475,516 for two whole floors and room service for two: months. "We were called by hotel officials to escort him out because he wouldn't pay his bill. Then-were no incidents. He was very co-operative." said a police spokes man. Al-Fassi was charged with defrauding an innkeeper and freed on \$1,000 bond. An aide for the 27-year-old sheikh claimed the ho tel overcharged him as much as \$11,000 a day and said he will make good on his bill by "robbing his piggybank." Al-Fassi is also en gaged in a multibillion-dollar divorce suit with his estranged wife. Cholks Dess.

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